

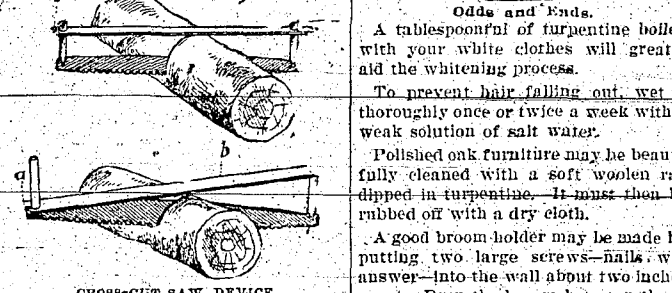
Utilizing Barn Room.

Barns are expensive. It therefore behooves farmers to make the best use of all the room that they afford. If the barn has a basement, that will naturally be used as stable room for farm horses in winter. But if the stock be confined in stalls, as it always should be, it will not prevent separate compartments for storing vegetables and roots, and still others for storing farm implements, which may with care be made to occupy a very small surface space by hanging up the lighter ones and laying still others on those that are too heavy to rest on anything except the floor of concrete or soil. This room should be closely secured to prevent fowls from getting in and soiling the machinery, besides seriously damaging it with their excrement. Many a farmer who leaves half his farm implements exposed to rains and snows can find a place in the barn basement for them if he will give some thought to making the most of the room that the barn basement affords.—American Cultivator.

Bees Cultivation.
Bees won't touch alfalfa till sweet clover has done blossoming. I find quite a change in the minds of some of my neighbors. They are beginning to think that sweet clover is a pretty good thing, after all. I have sold some seed to one, and two others are talking of sowing some. It will grow on our poorest land, and make a good crop, and choke out all the weeds we have in this country, including sand burrs and cockle burrs. If it were of no other use, it would pay well as a fertilizer. But it is a splendid hay crop, and, in my opinion, there is nothing better for honey. I have about ten acres seeded down for next year. I put several acres in the corn at the last cultivation, and have a nice stand. You see, by putting it in the corn, we have the crop the next season. If sown in the fall, it will come up early the next spring, and make a good growth that season, but not seed. I always sow the seed with the hull on.—Bees Gleanings.

Milking Machine.
In the New York Tribune "Practical Farmer" says that the tubes of milking machines cannot be kept clean. The machine is familiar with could be fitted up to milk the 200-cow dairy in five minutes, instead of over six hours, and there is no difficulty in keeping everything about it sweet. It is also a complete manipulator. The calf's bunting is thoroughly initiated. It is so simple that a boy or girl of 15 could work it. It is manufactured in Scotland, and is a decided success. Every large dairy should have one, as it saves the cost of itself in a short time. The milk keeps longer, as it does not get contaminated with bacteria, being in an air-tight bucket. It can be carried and cooled over the refrigerator ready for shipment inside of an hour for the whole performance.

Device for a Two-Man Saw.
A cross-cut saw of two-man saw can be adjusted so that one man can saw as much wood as two and as easily as



CROSS-CUT SAW DEVICE.

with a man at each end. The arrangement is a piece of board, 1x3 inches, with a hole in each end to fit tightly over the handles, and a slot, a-in-one end to straddle the blade. When logs are not too thick this can be readily manipulated.—Farm and Home.

Feeding Grain to Hens.
Some hens are greedy, and seize the food to prevent other hens from securing their share. It is such hens that become overfat and finally cease to lay. When feed is given in a way to allow the hens to eat it without being compelled to scratch or work for it, the result will always be an unequal distribution of the food among the members of the flock. The proper mode is to scatter the grain over a large surface, as then each hen will be compelled to work, and all will fare alike.—Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.

The Value of Bran.
It is not alone for its nutrition that wheat bran is valuable, though it contains considerable of the nitrogenous element of the wheat. This, however, is not so large a proportion as it used to be under the old system of bolting

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Joseph Broughton of Jackson Struck by an Engine—Wood Stealers in Western Michigan Denuding Timber Lands—Figures Upon Salt Industry.

Killed on the Track.
Joseph Broughton, aged 45, farmhand and unmarried, was killed at Jackson by the Michigan Central passenger train No. 23, west-bound. The company with his employer, E. B. Cochran, Broughton was returning to the city from Michigan Center. As they neared the Beech street crossing they noticed a switch engine and drove fast to escape, but when nearly on the track discovered the fast train close by. Cochran told Broughton to hold on, but instead he applied the whip, and the cutter was struck by the engine. Broughton's head was crushed to a pulp and every bone in his body broken. Cochran escaped only by jumping just before the cutter was struck. The horse was not injured.

Robbing Michigan Foresters.
The arrest of three men charged with trespassing on wood lands near Muskegon has brought to light the complaints of large numbers of owners of like lands, not only in and around the city, but in Western Michigan at large. The robbing of forest lands, always in progress more or less, has become a crying evil during these hard times. There are a number of men skilled as wood cutters who have been at work during the last few months on cases of this kind, and the depredations that they have discovered are alarming in extent. They say that there are many small wood mills at work, the owners of which do not own or pretend to own a single stick of the timber they are cutting up. One looked found a small mill, the boiler of which had formerly been in use by a contractor in Muskegon, being set up in a tract of wooded land about fifteen miles from the city. The man who was doing this freely admitted they had no right there, and that while ostensibly cutting up some timber for customers they proposed to take liberally from the forest at whose expense they were situated.

Michigan's Salt.
Three salt plants were destroyed by fire in 1896, and the inspector thinks none of them will be replaced. New plants are: Buckley & Douglas, Muskegon, capacity 2,000 barrels a day; Carter Salt Co., Wayne County, open pan block, capacity 150 barrels a day; Teconish Salt Co., Wayne County, two vacuum pans, capacity 1,500 barrels a day. The decrease in output in 1896 as compared with 1895, 700,000 barrels, comes mostly from Saginaw, Bay, St. Clair, and Huron counties, and is largely owing to the going out of commission of lumber mills, to which salt blocks were attached. This decrease will be felt by the inspection to a greater extent, the ensuing year, the deficit being in salt stored in bins, there being 307,176 barrels in bins Nov. 30, 1896, than at the same date in 1895. The low prices realized for the product has also shut down many plants, and if continued during the ensuing year, the output of salt in Michigan in 1897 will materially decrease.

Short State Items.
R. T. Edgington, dry goods dealer of Kalamazoo, has filed claims for mortgages to secure borrowed loans amounting to \$12,145.

R. Livingston, dry goods merchant, at Kalamazoo, has given mortgages for \$12,145, mostly to secure borrowed money used in his business.

At the close of a scuffle at Muskegon, and thinking he was about to be set on by a crowd of roughs, Patrolman Fitzsimmons shot and probably fatally wounded Sidney Pearson of Chicago. The man was taken to his sister's home, where he is reported dying.

The Supreme Court of Michigan, like Homer, has been found guilty of adding. It has just discovered that a judge's charge, which it sharply criticized as too fully expressing his opinion of the merits of the case, proves to be an exact repetition of a former charge by the same court which it at that time found fault with for not going far enough.

William Smith, who owns a fishing shanty on the middle ground at Saginaw, was aroused from his sleep Wednesday night by five drunken roughs who broke the door in and beat him about the face in a cruel manner. He managed to escape at last and while the game commenced to dress and cook some chickens they found in the shanty he returned with two policemen who captured Ollie Freeman, a pugilist, and Patrick Johnson, the others escaping.

The Norrington block at Bay City, occupied by the McDaniel Hardware Company, and Emil Flies, gunsmith, was badly wrecked by a fire. The roof of the building and part of the second floor were burned away. The damage is principally by water to the hardware store. The losses are estimated as follows: H. H. Norrington on building \$10,000; insured for \$13,000; McDaniel Hardware Company, on stock, \$25,000; insured for \$27,000; Emil Flies, on stock by water, \$800; insurance, \$1,200.

Owing to doubt to the hard times owners of wood lands near Muskegon are being troubled a good deal by trespassers, many of whom are cutting up the wood, that they cannot afford to freeze when there is the means within reasonable access by which they can circumvent the forest king. The Bank of Commerce of Chicago, by its agent, George L. Erwin, procured the arrest of H. Gerhart and John Yonker, father and son, respectively, on a charge of removing twenty-five oak trees from its lands near the city. The agent had not the heart to prosecute the father, who is 65 years old and poor, but the sons were held for trial.

William H. Bantz, a prominent farmer of Oakland, accidentally ran a nail into his right eye, inflicting a fearful injury upon that member.

SPAIN ASKS OUR HELP

INVOKES MEDIATION OF UNCLE SAM REGARDING CUBA.

Canovas Weary of War—He Also Acknowledges Heavy Loss to American Trade—Great Reforms Promised—Island to Be Granted Full Autonomy.

Government to Be by Council.
It is reported in Washington that an important dispatch has been received at the Spanish legation from Senor Canovas, the Spanish premier, in which propositions are made looking to mediation on the Cuban difficulties. According to this report Senor Canovas accepts the good offices of the United States, and states that he is willing to concede to the insurgents upon the conditions to be proposed by the United States. It is said that Senor Canovas assures this government that Spain fully appreciates the loss which the commerce of this country has suffered on account of the Cuban insurrection and the delay in its settlement, and that a proposition is to be made for the negotiation of a treaty of commercial reciprocity between this country and Spain which will deal mainly with Cuban products and which will be framed in terms so advantageous to the United States as to fully compensate the commerce of this country for the losses which have been sustained.

It is said that Senor Canovas also states clearly that the Spanish Government cannot agree to anything which would place Spain in the attitude of having coerced into entering into an agreement with the Cuban rebels, but that the good offices of the United States will be accepted to guarantee to the insurgents amnesty and the enforcement of the reforms which will be granted. These reforms are to guarantee to the Cuban the full limit of independence which can be granted without absolutely severing the bonds between the island and the home government.

Senor Canovas has made it clear that the Spanish Government cannot entertain any propositions for such complete autonomy as is given to Canada by the British Government, and in fact does not at this time propose any concessions in advance of the reforms voted by the cortes in 1895. These reforms propose a council of administration which shall control the yearly accounts of the expenditure, all matters pertaining to the commerce of the island, and all estimates upon the general taxation and expenditure of the island.

The council is to consist of thirty members, of whom fifteen are to be appointed by the crown and fifteen are to be elected by voters having qualifications to vote for provincial assemblies. This council is to control public works, posts and telegraph, railways and navigation, colonization, public instruction, charities and the health department, and is to vote appropriations for all the public departments in Cuba. It is to have a deciding voice in all matters appertaining to the governor general by the provincial generals, and in the matter of the suspension and removal of aldermen and mayors. The communication from Minister Canovas is said to say further that the laws of the municipalities and provinces have been revised, and that the entire law of the new act, that they are in accord with the decentralization demanded by the autonomist party in Cuba and Porto Rico, and were passed by the cortes and would have been enforced in Cuba in March, 1896, but for the insurrection.

FAIL FOR MILLIONS.

The Van Nortwick Bank of Batavia, Ill., Goes Under.

As a result of the voluntary liquidation of the Atlas National Bank of Chicago by S. Williams M. Van Nortwick of Batavia, Ill., who held 494 shares of stock in that bank and were borrowers therefrom to the amount of \$300,000, made an assignment to the Equitable Trust Company of Chicago, who took possession of the Van Nortwick bank. The failure involved the entire interests of the Van Nortwicks, whose estimated wealth, according to their last statement, is \$2,500,000, often estimated at three times that amount, and representing, besides the Van Nortwick bank and other property large manufacturing interests. The total liabilities will probably be near \$2,000,000.

The interests of the Van Nortwicks are large and diversified. They own the Western paper bag factory of Batavia, employing several hundred hands, with a daily output of 2,000,000 bags. Large factories at Kaukauna, Wis., for the manufacture of manilla paper, and at Memphis, Tenn., for the making of paper "woodenware" are branches of the Western Paper-Bag Company and are conducted under the same management. The Van Nortwick Paper Company owns the Combined-Forest-Paper-Plant, Wis., which cost \$800,000, also the Appleton Manufacturing Company's plant at Appleton, Wis., with a capital stock of \$200,000, which turns out windmills and agricultural implements. In Batavia much real estate is owned by them. Among their possessions are also thousands of acres of pine lands in Wisconsin. They are stockholders in the old Second National Bank and the Aurora Cotton Mill Company at Aurora and banks at Appleton and Kaukauna, Wis. The failure is a heavy one and such a complete surprise to the citizens of Batavia and vicinity as to occasion great excitement.

Told in a Few Lines.

The Duke of Fife is credited with a private income of \$400,000 a year.

The rural free delivery experiment has been extended to Opelika, Ala., and Quitman, Ga.

Mr. Selous, the African traveler and explorer, has some idea of visiting the Rocky Mountains.

The Abernethy (English) town council unanimously elected as Mayor Mr. Henry Richards, who is totally blind.

Mrs. Le Champion, who persisted in wearing bloomers at her husband's formal dinner parties and cut up various other diabolical, committed suicide at London.

TANNER WINS A BRIDE

ILLINOIS GOVERNOR WEDDED TO MISS CORA ENGLISH.

One of the Most Brilliant Events in the State's History—Ceremony Takes Place in St. Paul's Church, Springfield—Field—Prominent People Are Present.

Tanner, a Benedict.
John R. Tanner, Governor-elect of Illinois, and Miss Cora Edith English, of Springfield, were married in that city at noon Wednesday. The event was solemnized without display, but in a manner befitting at once the official eminence of Mr. Tanner and the social eminence of his bride. Half the State seemed to be looking on while votes were counted, and all of it was represented. Immediately after the marriage luncheon at the home of Mrs. Tanner's parents, the newly-wedded pair left for the South to idle away ten days under soft skies, unhindered by a set program.

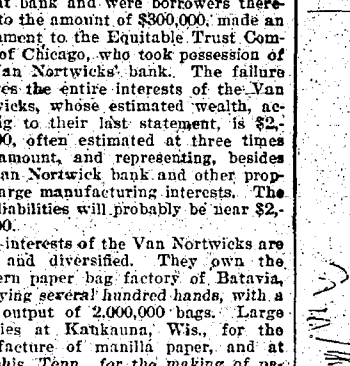
As a wedding it was unique in the social annals of Illinois. Never before has a Governor of the State taken unto himself a wife on the eve of his inauguration. This fact gave it a semi-official character in the eyes of the world, which, if permitted, have exalted the ceremony into an occasion of pomp and circumstance.

Prominent Guests.

The wedding guests filled St. Paul's pro-cathedral an hour before the time set for the ceremony. Twelve hundred of them had been bidden. They came from every county and in large numbers from Springfield and Chicago. Nearly every man among them, all personal friends of the Governor and English families, was one who had helped make political history in the State, and the names of many are written on the honor roll of the nation. Conspicuous were Richard J. Oglesby, three times Governor of Illinois and twice elected United States Senator; General John M. Palmer, Governor and Senator; Senator Shelby M. Cullom, General John B. Hamilton and General John A. McClelland. There were dozens of State officials and scores of men whose names are familiar to every person who ever saw a newspaper. The guests filled the body of the church, all but the choir seats and four rows of pews which had been reserved for the immediate relatives of the families.

There was not a moment's delay. The bridal party was on time to the altar. Just as the clock in the tower sounded the last stroke of noon Professor John David Lloyd, at the organ, broke into the strains of the "Lohengrin" wedding march, and the wedding procession moved.

Dr. Taylor, in performing the ceremony, used the impressive form of the old English church. Mr. English gave away his daughter. The repetition of the vows and the final pronouncement of the words that joined a husband and wife



JOHN R. TANNER.

took only a few minutes. Then Dr. Taylor stepped aside and Right Rev. George P. Seymour, bishop of Springfield, pronounced the solemn benediction of the church. Then the bridal party turned and walked down the aisle, followed by the relatives and immediate friends of the families who had been invited to the wedding luncheon. The wedding reception lasted long enough for the bride and groom to exchange ceremonial for traveling attire. They were driven away to the railway station amid a chorus of final congratulations.

The bride's wedding gown was of pure white mirrored tulle. The bodice was short and pointed, and had a front of embroidered tulle. Grills of this also edged the high, close collar. Sprays of lilies of the valley ornamented the bodice about the shoulders and the throat. The sleeves, which came well down below the knuckles, were close-fitting to the shoulder. The skirt, with its heavy satin lining, was perfectly plain, with a train three yards long.

The Epoca of Madrid, the organ of the Conservative party, now in power, says: "American intervention in Cuba is perfectly logical on the grounds of material interests and national sentiment."

The Portuguese consul at Boston has received a petition from St. Michael, Azores, which was sent by the Portuguese governor of the province of Don Jacinto de Torres Alencar, asking aid for the thousands of suffering inhabitants who lost nearly all their property in a great waterpout on Nov. 2.

Isaac Zucker, a wealthy real estate owner and manufacturer at New York, was convicted of arson in the first degree in causing his Division street store to be set afire and himself aiding in the arrangements for lighting it.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday school for young men every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. F. W. Bakke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Hawthorne, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Webber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 55, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

A. TAYLOR, Secy.

MARVIN POST, No. 340, G. A. R. meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

W. S. CHALKER, Post Com.

J. J. COVENTRY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162 meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Isabel Jones, Presiding.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 140 meets every third Tuesday in each month.

J. K. MERR, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137 meets every Tuesday evening.

P. B. JOHNSON, N. G.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102 meets every Saturday evening.

A. McKAY, Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83 meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

MARY L. STALEY, W. M.

JOSE BURLEY, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 730 meets second and third Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODBURN, C. R.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 94, L. O. M. T. meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

MRS. GRUETTE, Lady Com.

Mrs. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

BRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

And yet the one thing which invariably leads to all divorce-proceedings is eminently praiseworthy. Marriage is all right.

A dispatch from Cleveland says that Lillian Russell has canceled several engagements. "She has also canceled several husbands."

A scientist says that the entire supply of coal will be exhausted in 7,350 years. Not if the coal trust has its own way about prices.

Old man Bismarck seems to be also the possessor of some interesting recollections. But if he is wise he will forget what he has remembered.

"If we must fight Spain, Missouri will furnish all the colonels necessary to lead our troops to glorious victory in Cuba," says the St. Louis Republic.

A St. Louis "Uncle Tom" ran amuck the other night and broke up an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" show with a razor. It is thought that he will be pensioned for life.

Boston pays her Common Councilmen \$1,500 a year. Chicago's city fathers are paid \$3 a week. But it must be acknowledged that their uncommon councilmen.

Russia appears to have arrived unaided at an "understanding" regarding Turkey, and unfortunately Turkey seems to be the only power that is able to understand it.

Eastern papers are making a great fuss because Idaho's governor-elect wears a flannel shirt and no collar. A public official that doesn't wear a collar is an anomaly down East.

When one considers that if Congress wants war declared against Spain it has only to say so, it is rather strange that the able statesmen should put in all their time talking about it.

The Boston Globe says that all the money in the world—reckoned by Mr. Preston at amount to \$10,385,000,000—"would not buy a night's rest for a badly afflicted conscience." Of what has the Globe man been guilty?

A good deal of public time could be saved and a good deal of important business could be facilitated if Congressmen would learn a little something of the things they have to talk about, before making speeches.

The City Council of Brussels has just passed a vote prohibiting ladies wearing hats in the pit stalls and orchestra stalls of the local theaters. It was accepted unanimously excepting one vote—emanating, no doubt, from a somewhat hen-pecked husband.

A box car containing lumber was opened recently at Plainfield, N. J., and a very emaciated tramp was found inside. He had crawled into the car at Ottawa, Canada, a week before, to steal a ride, the car had been locked and sealed, and for seven days and seven nights he had been standing in one position in that car, without food or drink.

Mr. Julius Hartman has undertaken to found a beet sugar industry in South Carolina. He has recently returned from Germany, where he spent some time among the farmers in the interest of his project. He will bring over 500 families from Saxony within the next two years. He has secured 18,000 acres of land in South Carolina, and will divide it into farms of 25, 50 and 100 acres. The average size of a beet sugar farm will be about 50 acres.

An uninformal contemporary sneeringly alludes to the Turks as being "too cowardly to fight anybody but helpless Armenians." Want of courage has never been alleged against the Ottoman. From the time of Sultan Soliman the Turkish armies have made themselves respected on every field. The Moslem, as governed now, is wholly undesirable in peace, but in war he is a dreadful enemy or a valuable ally. Ask Russia if this is not so.

The Sing Sing plan of putting convicts in military training in order to relieve enforced idleness might ultimately redound to the public welfare, if generally developed. There are many thousands of idle convicts in the various State penitentiaries who are neither required nor permitted to work, and if Uncle Sam is to enter upon the Don Quixote business of going to the relief of all the distressed or oppressed people of the earth an army of convicts trained to the use of arms would make a handy lot of Sancho Panzas.

The vast mahogany forests of Nicaragua are almost wholly controlled by Boston firms by contract with the Nicaraguan Government. The export trade in the expensive wood has become very extensive, it having reached 6,000,000 feet in 1893. In connection with this industry it is interesting to recall that the first mahogany logs imported into England were purchased by a doctor to use for medicinal purposes. He ground them into powder, after the manner of Peruvian bark, and administered the powder in his prescriptions; but it seems not to have been desirable as a remedy.

It is the next thing to impossible for a boy or girl born in this country to reach the age of 10 years without knowing how to read and write. The public school system may be regarded as a corollary to the constitution, because government by the people would be a magnificent absurdity if the people were incapable of writing the constitution itself, the laws of the land, and the disquisitions of public questions. Against ourselves there is, in fact, an educational qualification as a condition precedent to the exercise of the suffrage. The purpose of the school system is to serve the purpose of prohibiting laws against illiterate voting. Why, then, should foreigners be permitted to enter the country and escape

the conditions imposed upon Americans? Is it not perfectly fair and just that an educational test should be applied to them? The answers to these questions are the justification for the immigration bill which was passed by the senate. We have met the menace of unrestricted manhood suffrage by the general diffusion of education and it is our right and duty to see that it is not revolved through unrestricted immigration.

"Some surprise is expressed because a New Jersey court began and finished a murder trial in six hours; but why should it take longer?" asks the Philadelphia Ledger. "A murder is committed in a single moment. Surely, enough, witnesses to establish all the facts in the case can be examined in a few hours, and it need not take long for a wise judge and an intelligent jury to apply the law to them. There is quite as little doubt to the substantial justice was done when the defendant in this case was convicted and sentenced as there would have been if the New York practice had been followed, and two or three weeks consumed in a legal battle."

The greatest kite flyer we have ever had in America, possibly the greatest kite flyer the world has ever known, is Mr. William A. Eddy, a merchant of New York, and a resident of Bayonne, in New Jersey. Leslie's Weekly says Mr. Eddy began making kites for the amusement of his children, and so became interested in their construction and in flying them. The fact was pursued so successfully that he has invented new kinds of kites, and has raised them to altitudes never attained before. Recently he has been experimenting with kite-borne cameras, and has taken snap shots at the things below. It is likely that such photographs in time of war might reveal the position of an enemy and the condition of his defenses. The pictures so far taken are certainly curious and interesting. The small boy will be astonished to learn that Mr. Eddy scorns a tall to any of his kites, and has long ago discarded them as obsolete. Some of his kites are so large and powerful that he needs a windlass to control them.

The legal proceedings which have just been instituted against the Prince of Wales in the Westminster County Court, of London, by Alexander Chaffers, are brought against him merely in his capacity of president of the board of trustees of the British Museum. The plaintiff is said to be a thoroughly respectable lawyer. Owing to his antecedents, the management of the British Museum will not permit him to make any use of the reading-rooms, and that is why he brings the action. One of the most notable episodes in the career of Mr. Chaffers was when, after black-mailing the wife of Sir Horace Twiss, in connection with certain incidents of her life prior to marriage, he brought the matter into court. Although Lady Twiss was defeated, the presiding judge branded the victor in the suit as an "infamous scoundrel," worthy of the "abhorrence of every respectable man." The trial was followed by a sensational announcement in the London Official Gazette, to the effect that Lady Twiss, who for fifteen years had been occupying a conspicuous position at court and in society, had had her name removed by order of the Queen from among those who enjoyed the right of admission to the court of St. James.

Since Anna Held, the professional beauty, was sued by a New York dairyman for the cost of some three hundred quarts of milk which she had ordered for bathing purposes, New York society has become convinced that the milk bath is a great beautifier, and now a philanthropist has come forward with a plan to establish a place where this luxury can be obtained by whomsoever has the price to pay for it. He is a wealthy man, and is going to realize his plan on an elaborate scale. On the first floor of the building he has secured on 34th street the apartments for gentlemen will be located. Just off from the entrance will be a smoking-room, back of it will be a cafe, and in the extreme rear will be the baths. The two floors above will be devoted to ladies. The bath apartment will consist of two rooms. The tub alcove will be tiled and walled with white marble. Adjoining will be a cozy little sleeping-room, with luxurious divans, mirrors, and all the accessories of midday's toilet. The ladies will also have their smoking-room, where they can sit swathed in sheets and puff away at a fragrant Oriental cigarette. The luxury, however, will be only for the rich. The tubs will hold about seventy quarts of milk, and at the current price this milk alone foots up to three dollars and fifty cents. Then there will be other incidents which will run the bill up to very near the ten-dollar mark. For those who desire to spend even more money on this sybaritic luxury, the proprietor proposes to construct on the second and third floors two large pools, with a capacity sufficient to permit swimming and floating. These tanks will be rented out to parties who desire to give a social function in milk.

Entitled to the Prize.—Some years ago there lived in England a certain bishop who was extremely pompous, and very fond of impressing upon the minds of the poorer people the evil of doing wrong. As they never seemed to do aught but wrong in the worthy man's opinion, it sometimes became irksome to these people to hear him constantly admonishing them to do right. One of the bishop's habits was to visit the miners a short distance from his city, and his presence grew familiar to these toilers. During one of his calls he found a group of them talking together, and after a few preliminary words on his customary subject of doing right, he asked them what they were talking of.

"You see," said one of the men, "we found a kettle, and us has been crying who can tell the biggest lot to own the kettle." The bishop was duly surprised, and spoke the men a lecture in which he spoke of how strongly the offense of lying had been impressed upon him when he was young, and how he had never told a lie in the whole course of his life. He had hardly finished when one of the men cried out: "G'd h'm the Kettle, Jim! G'd h'm the Kettle."—Harper's Round Table.

VISIT THE CAPITOL.

Types of Those Who Frequent the Big Building.

People Who Haunt Congressional Lobbies and Corridors Seeking Audience with Member from Their Home District—Hopeful and Hopeless.

Always on Hand.

Washington correspondents. All sorts and conditions of men—men and women—visit the Capitol in the course of a day, on pleasure or business bent, but there are some types of character that may be said to be chronically and epidemically prevalent there. The old habitué of the building comes to know them by the cut of their jib, as the sailors say. The persons themselves may change, but the types they represent do not. Death and the mutations of time or circumstance shift the actors themselves, but their parts are always represented, and the play is constantly on the boards.

All day long they surge through the Capitol on the stream of humanity that sweeps along the corridors, or remain stationary in niches and nooks, like driftwood caught in a sluggish, shoreward eddy. Here you will see some of them standing for hours, watching and waiting for the Congressman whom they will not see if the Congressman sees them first. There are others who do not haunt the corridors with wistful face and despairing step, but who sally boldly in, and are greeted cheerily, joyously, and with enthusiasm by the Congressman, as he stumbles over others to get to them. A daily visitor at the Capitol is the ward politician, who runs down to Washington for a day or two to see his Congressman and report upon the condition of the politics of the district. You cannot fail to recognize this chap when you see him. The Congressman walks through the corridor with his arm resting familiarly on the visitor's shoulder, and listening to the account of affairs at home with eagerness.

Out in Statuary Hall, in a corner filled with chairs and sofas, you will often find a group of men of a characteristic type. This is the ladies' reception room in the House wing of the Capitol, where ladies desiring to converse with a member of the House can send in their card and meet the man they desire to see. The majority of those who frequent this portion of the building are elderly women, well-to-do, as a rule, with trouble and privation too plainly stamped upon them. A constant visitor is the old lady whose wayward son has enlisted in the army and is repenting his rash act at leisure while efforts are being made through the Congressman to get the Secretary of War to order the young man's discharge.

Another visitor in this ladies' reception room is the young woman who wants a position in the departments. There is a prevailing impression among many that she is always seeking office. She is beautiful, vivacious and bewitching, but this is not necessarily the case. These girls are sometimes poor and in need of work. The chances are ten to one that the young woman will support two or three other people, or perhaps educate a younger brother or sister, and she is in dead earnest about her application.

A cheery sight is the honest farmer who drops into the Capitol on a visit to Washington or the East, and must call upon his member. He is often accompanied by his wife, and sends in his card and waits with an expectant air, as though anticipating a hearty welcome and effusive greeting from the Congressman. If the visitor is a man of color, the congressman, the latter will come forth in a hurry and escort the visitor to the reserved gallery, whence he will point to him the dignitaries upon the floor of the House or Senate and there leave him in a state of awe and admiration.

Like the poor, whom we have all ways with us, is the disappointed seeker at the Capitol. He is there every day, looking for an office, seeking the forenoon, dejected in the afternoon, and despairing in the evening, but coming again on the morrow to renew his hope. You can see him almost anywhere in the building, and know him by his listless air, his anxious, careworn look, and the frayed fringes of his coat-sleeves and trousers.

In all seasons of the year, Congress is in session, and when it is not the newly married couple forms an interesting feature of the visiting class at the Capitol. Of course, everybody is in the mood to "go to them" the moment they get into the building. He has hold of her arm as though fearful that she will get away from him, or that some bad Congressman will steal her, and they go ambling through the corridors, blissfully unconscious of everything except themselves.

The crank, of course, is always on hand. Usually he is harmless, although sometimes he is not. A great many people, with nothing better to do in the world than to develop eccentricities, find Washington a congenial field, and to this class Congress seems to be the

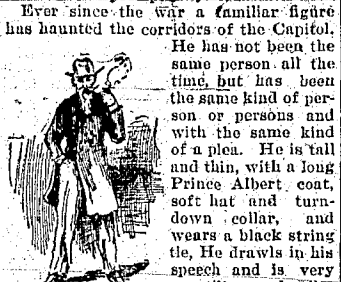
lamp that attracts the silly moth. People with all kinds of hobbies come to the Capitol to put them into operation. The dangerous crank is an occasional visitor, but as soon as he makes his presence known he is promptly ejected.

Ever since the war a familiar figure has haunted the corridors of the Capitol. He has not been the same person all the time, but has been the same kind of person or persons and with the same kind of a plea. He is tall and thin, with a long Prince Albert coat, soft hat and turn-down collar, and wears a black string tie. He draws in his speech and is very punctilious and polite in manner. This gentleman is looking after a Southern war claim. The claim that he is trying to get through Congress is for supplies furnished by loyal relatives of his to Union troops during the war, or for some cotton in the possession of loyal families, which was sent North and sold, and the proceeds of which sale are now in the treasury. This gentleman, or one of his kind, turns up at every Congress, and is frequently supplemented by a dainty little woman in black, soft of speech, persuasive of tongue and with a world of trouble in her past.

One of the stock characters at the Capitol is the old soldier, the applicant for a pension or an increase of pension. He is perennial. You can find him in almost any part of the building at almost any time of the day. He is unobtrusive, however, because he is patient, long-suffering and accustomed to delays. He stumps around the corridors with his cane, or, perhaps, a tobacco pipe, a wooden leg, and makes confidants of the doorkeepers and messengers around the halls. It is not long until they all know him and his little story, and know the Congressman he wants to see. Every body is kind to the old fellow, and it is seldom that the Congressman tries to dodge him. The trouble with his case is that there are so many others like it, equally deserving, and maybe of longer standing. The Congressman has lots of the same kind in his own district, but the Grand Army button that the old fellow carries in his lapel, or the faded blue coat which he wears, is the open sesame to give him paid audience with the Congressman. After a while this old soldier will give it up and go home, to await the committee's action on his bill, having, perhaps, interested some member in his fate, but his place will be taken by another one, and after him another, so that there is always a contingent of the same class on hand.

Begus Diamonds.—Some curious stories can be told about the thousands of false diamonds sold yearly in London. As a working goldsmith I have seen a good deal of the trade in imitation stones. People of all ranks buy them. A nobleman of the same kind in his own district, but the Grand Army button that the old fellow carries in his lapel, or the faded blue coat which he wears, is the open sesame to give him paid audience with the Congressman. After a while this old soldier will give it up and go home, to await the committee's action on his bill, having, perhaps, interested some member in his fate, but his place will be taken by another one, and after him another, so that there is always a contingent of the same class on hand.

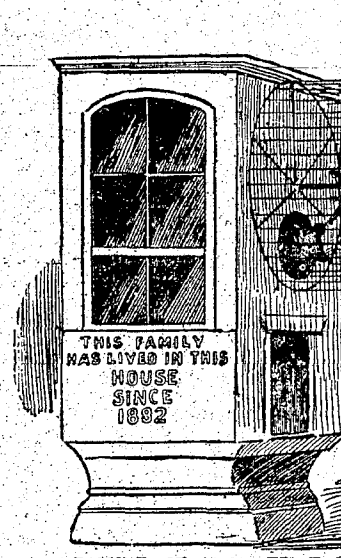
Know the Bible.—At one of the recent revival services held at noon in Old Epiphany Church, a ragged, unkempt tramp walked in, apparently supposing it to be a charitable soup establishment. When he saw his mistake he started to go out, but was stayed by one of the evangelist workers. "Stop with us," he said. But the tramp persisted in going out, saying, "I'm in de wrong place." "No, you're not," responded the evangelist; "we are glad to see you." "But," said the tramp, "I'm a stranger here." "That may be," replied the other, "but we are all servants of the Lord, and the Lord, you know, went among strangers." "Yess," sentimentally added the tramp, "and they didn't do a display of Biblical learning; the gentleman allowed the tramp to pass, and when outside the door he was observed to sigh deeply and walk rapidly away with the air of a man who had just escaped with his life.



FROM THE SOUTH.

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Presently at the entrance loom four little heads appear, and the children indicate by a variety of strange noises that they are ready to lend themselves to the industry of keeping a little breeze floating around the German's shop. The mother gives the treadmill an extra whirl and lightly hops out, while her babies scamper in and go on with the occupation that has been part of their



FAMILY OF MICE THAT RUNS A FAN IN A SHOP.

early bringing up. Presently at noon they all come out in the main room for lunch, and about 12:30 they are once more earning their living, which, by the way, is mere play for them.

COMpletely OUTGENERATED.—Costumes Were Not in the Contract, but She Finally Got Them. "I've heard a good deal about coercion," said the man with a heavy mustache and a big gold watch chain, as he leaned over the desk of a Washington hotel. "But it's my opinion that the public in general don't know what coercion is. Just wait till you get women in politics; then you'll find out something about it."

"Have you ever had any experience with women in politics?" inquired the clerk. "Not with women in politics. But I've just had experience with a woman in business, which shows how quick the sex is in recognizing an advantage and how heartless it can be in making use of it. I run a dime museum. One of my chief attractions is a bearded lady. About two weeks ago her husband came to me and said that she wanted some new costumes; that she was tired of trying to keep up appearances with her old ones. I just laughed at him; but he assured me that she was in earnest. I told him to tell his wife that we weren't paying her milliner's bills. He went away and came back with the message that she wasn't going to be put off, that she wanted three new dresses, and that she wanted 'em made by the most expensive modiste in town. 'What'll she do if she doesn't get 'em?' I asked. 'She's awfully set in her own way,' he answered; 'I shouldn't be surprised if she resigned right off.' I laughed at him again and told him that I had a contract with her for the season, which it would cost her more to break than she could earn in six months."

"That ought to have settled it," the clerk remarked. "It didn't, though. In less than ten minutes he came back to my office in a run. 'You've got to compromise somehow,' he said. 'You've always been a friend of mine, and I don't want to see you get the worst of it.' 'She can't get around that contract,' I answered, beginning to feel a little apprehensive. 'She isn't going to try to—' she says she'll stay her time out and appear every afternoon and night as she agreed to. But when I left her she had her things on, and you'll have to run if you want to catch her; by this time she's half-way to the barber-shop. She's going to get shaved.'—Washington Star.

For a Son's Memory.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow, the mother of the well-known New-Yorker, Robert Center, who was killed while riding a bicycle on the Western boulevard in New York some months ago, has given his entire estate, valued at \$150,000, to endow in his memory a fund for instruction at Columbia College.

Frogs.—Were it not for the multitude of storks that throng to Egypt every winter there would be no living in some parts of the country, for after every inundation frogs appear in devastating swarms.

The most common offense in America is the use of obscene and offensive language. Over one-fourth of the arrests made last year were on this charge.

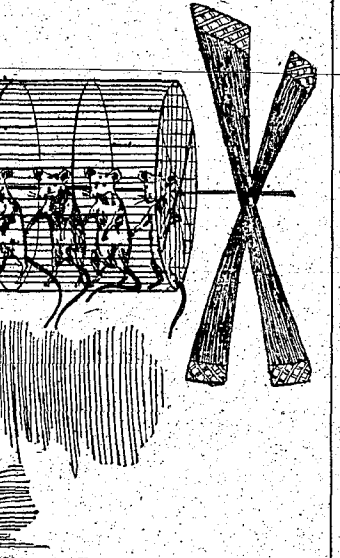
FAMILY OF INDUSTRIOUS MICE.

Six Interesting Little Rodents that are Trained to Work.

Brooklyn has a family of mice consisting of six little rodents that earn their living in an interesting manner, and assist in supporting an ingenious German, whose devoted servants they are. Their home is a veritable spinning room, and they are as regular and methodical in their habits as any human beings. When the sun rises old papa mope pokes his head through the small aperture leading to the revolving wheel to which a loom is attached, and after blinking his eyes, gets down to work. He takes a few whirls at the treadmill and then announces to the sleeping laborers on the inside of the adjoining room that it is time to go to work, and all is in readiness to receive them. So far the witnesses are able to state, there is a general awakening among the rest of the family, while the old boy gets down to his labor and spins the fat for at least an hour. It whirrs, hums and buzzes under his motive power, and about 7 o'clock the children going to the markets and bakeries stop and take a look at their friend, who is much older than some of them. At the conclusion of his shift he pipes a call and Mrs. Mouse bounces out of her apartments and takes her turn at the wheel. She chirps, squeals and runs over the revolving cylinder until the fan is throwing a good breeze all over the store. Customers come in, stand and look on in admiration, and pass out smiling at the persistence of the little creature.

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A DISCOVERY.

The Professor's Unwelcome Increase of Knowledge.

One of Washington's scientific men found himself in an embarrassing position. He endeavored to rise—or, perhaps, to descend—to the occasion as gracefully as possible. Having been introduced to a number of young women, he tried to make himself agreeable by explaining some of the latest information in ethnology, and he became so absorbed in his discourse that he did not notice, until they were nearly all gone, that a youth with a nasal voice was winning his audience away from him with a funny song. He tried it again with an archeology as the theme. A girl with a banjo wrecked his ambitions. He thought he was making some headway by means of his remarks on paleontology when a man who took a rabbit out of a silk hat eternally quenched his pride.

"My dear," he said to his wife, on their way home, "I have been thinking it over, and I find that the evening has been far from wasted."

"I was very much afraid that you would feel differently about it."

"No, I have made a very important and interesting discovery. The merest accidents sometimes lead to the most surprising revelations, and to-night I learned something which completely overturns an accepted theory."

"Is it possible?"

"We have been led to believe that the chief of all forces is the attraction of gravity."

"Well, I have found out to-night that there are times when it can't hold a candle to the attraction of levity."—Washington Star.

IRELAND'S OLDEST WOMAN.—Kitty Reynolds' Mind Is Clear, and at 112 She Can Thread a Needle. The oldest woman in Ireland has seen more years than her name would indicate. She is in the Union Hospital in Strokestown, County Roscommon, Ireland. Just now she is in her 112th year, and is known still as Kitty Reynolds. There is no doubt of her age. A couple of giddy young things who are also in the hospital, and who are 90 and 95 years old, respectively, remember distinctly that Kitty Reynolds

was a fully matured woman when they were mere infants. Kitty, as she is called by every one, remembers clearly many incidents of the rebellion of '48, which she tells with considerable power of description. Her brain is still active and her intelligence unimpaired. She can't hear quite as well as she used to half a century or so ago, but her eyes are still as quick and keen as ever. She is proud of the fact that she can thread a needle quicker than fledglings of 50.

The Servant Squared It.—A well-known South Side society leader has had great trouble in finding a servant who would not break all her dishes. As she is young she went to her mother and asked for advice. The only suggestion her mother could give her was to keep on trying until she found a good servant. One day last week her husband bought a fine set of china dishes that cost over \$250. "Oh, if Maggie would not break any of these dishes," she said to her husband. The next morning she went to the kitchen carrying a meat plate in her hand. "Maggie," she said, "this cost \$15, and if you break it I will take it out of your pay."

This scared the poor girl so badly that her mistress had only been gone five minutes until the meat plate was lying in small pieces on the floor. Rushing to her room Maggie packed up her few clothes and writing the following note, left for quarters unknown. "Dear Mistress: I broke it. I've got 10 cents. Keep it. —MAGGIE SULLIVAN. —Chicago Chronicle.

Bryan as a Sportsman.—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, as he appeared while recuperating with a number of distinguished Missouri democrats in the hunting preserves of Taney county.

GLASS MAKING IN FRANCE.

Thousands of Well Paid Men Employed at the Work.

In France there are no less than 250 glass furnaces that employ 50,000 workmen and pay out annually in wages 70,000,000 francs. These furnaces turn out 180,000,000 bottles besides window glass and other products. To obtain entrance to a glass factory is no easy matter, as every superintendent is suspicious that the visitor is an agent of a rival factory and is endeavoring to learn some of the secrets of his place. A person must be properly introduced and identified before entrance can be gained. A blast furnace is nothing to a glass furnace; a foundry is an ice house in comparison with it. A great room, with limited ventilation, for no current of air can be allowed to pass through the factory, where molten glass is being heated, long rows of red-hot furnaces, the air on fire, great blasts of flame from the opening and closing doors of the kilns, the scene, especially at night, is lurid and terror-inspiring. An army of half-naked men, with long iron instruments, stirring the molten glass, withdrawing the bars with a ball and molding it into various shapes; the sight is a fit addition to the superheated chamber; their performances are more wonderful than those of the Arabian Nights, for at their touch the substance which is the very type and symbol of fragility becomes plastic, malleable, ductile, everything that is soft and impressible. It is veritable magic, for dipping his "cane" into the red-hot liquid, the blower in a moment produces at the end a huge crystal sphere, as transparent as the purest water and yet reflecting from its inner and outer surfaces every hue seen in the rainbow. A pair of gemm simultaneously draw from the molten mass their instruments, with a glowing ball of double size; one walks away carrying his "cane" over his shoulder, and between the two appears a red-hot rope of glass, longer and longer it grows, until the beholder looks for it to snap; it does not, but when drawn out many feet and to an equal thickness throughout, it is laid on a contrivance resembling a cross between a railroad and a ladder, and behold a long glass tube, ready for use in the chemist's laboratory. It is straight, but it does not need to be so; at a touch, the geni of the glass house can make it a spiral of any desired length, or can curve it, twist it into fantastic shapes, for it is their slave and obeys their slightest wish.

They do not work for pleasure, these geni; by no stretch of imagination can any amusement be found in their toil. They get good wages, for, although the price of labor has fallen greatly in recent years, each genius can command 15 to 20 francs a day. In the golden age of glass-blowing, ten to twenty years ago, 20 francs a day was considered poor pay, and skilled geni received from 25 to 35.

Improvements in the mechanism applied to the manufacture have resulted in blowing the great glass spheres by an air blast, but in most lines the machine has not yet learned the dexterity of human fingers, and so "hand-made" is still true of a considerable share of the glass product. Not all the work, however, demands strength. The great spheres must be cut up, and with a diamond-pointed cutter, and a young lady attachment, the huge transparent globes soon lose their shape and become piles of little cancer-like disks, to be afterward molded into various shapes and articles, as the needs of trade demand. It is a wonderful industry. It is a sight to be remembered.

Their Pet Aversions.—Most people have an aversion of some kind or other, and some very strange ones. The sight of a set of false teeth makes John L. Sullivan sick at the stomach. Napoleon did not like to see a white dog. Agassiz could not bear to touch polished steel. The sight of the rising moon, when it was full, always made Mme. DeStael ill. "Barefooted children made Louis XIV. nervous. Dean Swift has said that Bolingbroke would not act like one bereft should he cast his eye on a poor harmless toad." Disraeli had an attack of vertigo when he saw anybody chewing gum. Dickens never liked a stiff shirt bosom, and Buffon would fly into a rage if anyone put an egg on the dining table at which he sat.

Getting Even.—Editorial.—This joke dates from the time of Pharoah. Humorist.—How careless I was to submit it to you, when I might have known you would remember it.—Truth.

The Hapless Union of Great Britain has just passed a resolution declaring that there is "too much" lynching in the United States.

Taking Glass from the Kiln.—A pair of gemm simultaneously draw from the molten mass their instruments, with a glowing ball of double size; one walks away carrying his "cane" over his shoulder, and between the two appears a red-hot rope of glass, longer and longer it grows, until the beholder looks for it to snap; it does not, but when drawn out many feet and to an equal thickness throughout, it is laid on a contrivance resembling a cross between a railroad and a ladder, and behold a long glass tube, ready for use in the chemist's laboratory. It is straight, but it does not need to be so; at a touch, the geni of the glass house can make it a spiral of any desired length, or can curve it, twist it into fantastic shapes, for it is their slave and obeys their slightest wish.

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Improvements in the mechanism applied to the manufacture have resulted in blowing the great glass spheres by an air blast, but in most lines the machine has not yet learned the dexterity of human fingers, and so "hand-made" is still true of a considerable share of the glass product. Not all the work, however, demands strength. The great spheres must be cut up, and with a diamond-pointed cutter, and a young lady attachment, the huge transparent globes soon lose their shape and become piles of little cancer-like disks, to be afterward molded into various shapes and articles, as the needs of trade demand. It is a wonderful industry. It is a sight to be remembered.

Their Pet Aversions.—Most people have an aversion of some kind or other, and some very strange ones. The sight of a set of false teeth makes John L. Sullivan sick at the stomach. Napoleon did not like to see a white dog. Agassiz could not bear to touch polished steel. The sight of the rising moon, when it was full, always made Mme. DeStael ill. "Barefooted children made Louis XIV. nervous. Dean Swift has said that Bolingbroke would not act like one bereft should he cast his eye on a poor harmless toad." Disraeli had an attack of vertigo when he saw anybody chewing gum. Dickens never liked a stiff shirt bosom, and Buffon would fly into a rage if anyone put an egg on the dining table at which he sat.

Getting Even.—Editorial.—This joke dates from the time of Pharoah. Humorist.—How careless I was to submit it to you, when I might have known you would remember it.—Truth.

The Hapless Union of Great Britain has just passed a resolution declaring that there is "too much" lynching in the United States.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Ring out the Debt, and ring in the good old Debt-reducing Republican revenue.

It seems likely that Secretary Olney will figure in history as the redeeming feature of the present administration.

One of the early incidents of a war with Spain would be the capture of those 2000 mules which she recently purchased in this country.

Lord Salisbury must be credited with the best phrase of the year. He called the result of the election in the United States "a splendid pronouncement."—Globe Democrat.

The trouble about Cabinet predictions is that the man who makes the appointments has the right to smash all the states at the last moment and fix up one to suit himself.

The Presidential vote this year indicates that the population of the United States is 76,450,000, and it was a splendid job to keep all the money in their pockets as good as gold.—Exchange.

The ten votes in the Senate against the Lodge immigration bill were cast by Democrats. The bill provides for an educational qualification, and they looked upon it as an effort to break down the Democratic party.—Globe Democrat.

A Nebraska dispatch says that "Mr. Bryan is now talking of making a stumping tour of Europe in the interest of free silver." If Mr. Bryan decides to run for President of England, he would poll a heavy vote in this country, as it would mean his retirement from politics in this.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Lodge immigration bill and a conference was agreed to. The points of difference will doubtless be harmonized, the bill passed and be sent to the President in a short time. It should be passed as promptly as possible.

Bryan began his "lecture tour" in Atlanta, Wednesday night. The report of the lecture indicates that it was a trite and feeble affair, and critics wonder at the nerve of Bryan's managers in demanding \$3,000 a night from those who wish to employ him as an "attraction."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Three millions and a half bushels of corn were shipped to Europe week before last. The people of Europe must be learning to enjoy "johnny cake," "pone" and "mush and milk?"—Exchange.

Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture on "Ancient Landmarks," in Atlanta, last night. We suggest a different title, such as "Modern Landmarks of the recent Landslide."—Indianapolis News.

Mayor Wright, of Bay City, who was recently elected Judge of Probate, announces that he will not resign the Mayoralty, although his opponents in the council claim the charter prevents the mayor from holding any other office.

The Democratic Senators who hate Cleveland have attacked him in many different ways, but they always retire with an expression like that of a man who has kicked a hat with a chunk of granite or a brick under it.—Exchange.

The women of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming voted at the late election, to throw away half the value of their market money and pin money. This ought to reconcile women in other States to keep out of politics until the fantastic proceeding can be explained.—Globe Democrat.

There is not so much speculation about as to who will be selected for members of the Cabinet as there was a month ago. Everybody seems to be satisfied that McKinley will make good selections. If he does not do so, it will not be for the want of first class material from which to make a choice.

A dispatch from Cadillac, says: "R. G. Peters, the Manistee lumberman, has bought timber all the way to the gates of Cadillac. His narrow-gauge railroad is pushing this way and Mr. Peters, it is said, will ultimately extend it to Alpena." Mr. Peters is a hustler, and isn't narrow-gauge, and he can't come on with his railroad any too soon.—Alpena Pioneer.

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

A New Eight-volume Encyclopaedia

At About Your Own Price.

Every one who has had occasion to consult the cumbersome old encyclopaedias, for some needed information, effectually concealed in some long article, will be glad to know of the appearance of a new general reference work built along different lines, so that any child who can read may successfully consult it.

Such a work is The New Standard American Encyclopaedia in eight large quarto volumes, and which embraces the substance of all the other encyclopaedias, besides a very large amount of new up-to-date matter none of them contain. It introduces a vast number of new words, names, facts, ideas, inventions, methods and developments. It treats, in all, over 60,000 topics, which is from 6,000 to 10,000 more than any other work. The publishers of the "Standard American" have also lavishly embellished the new work. There are over 3,500 illustrations, which cover every conceivable subject, lending new interest to the descriptions, and forming a succession of pleasing surprises. It also contains over 800 colored maps, charts, and diagrams, and constitutes a complete atlas of the world such as no other encyclopaedia has undertaken to present. This feature will be found of the highest value in the education of the young, for the pictures and colored maps will have a distinct fascination for them, and thus prove an important incentive to reading and study.

The professional or business man, whose time is money; the teacher, who is called upon to at once answer all sorts of questions; the toiling student and inquiring scholar, at home or the desk, will find in the new work the most useful and practical library in the world for quick and ready reference on all subjects. One who owns it will possess the equivalent of a score of other reference books which would cost many times the price of this.

Another feature in which the new work stands absolutely alone, is in its very full, appendices, which embrace over 100 subdivisions, including a Biographical Dictionary, a Dictionary of Technical Terms, a Gazetteer of the United States, Religious Summaries, State and Territorial Election Statistics, Statistics of the population of the world, and a veritable mine of information on thousands of subjects of universal interest and importance.

But it is in its treatment of recent subjects that the Standard American will be found of paramount value. All other encyclopaedias are from five to ten years old, and are silent regarding hundreds of topics that every reference work should contain. Such, for instance, as "The X-Ray," "Argon," "Horseless Carriages," "The Atlanta Exposition," "Color Photography," etc., etc. It also gives biographies of hundreds of people who have lately become famous, such as Prof. Roentgen, discoverer of the "X-Ray," Ian MacLaren, Dr. Naussen, the explorer, Rudyard Kipling, etc., etc. On account of its lateness in all these matters, as well as its accuracy, it has become the standard in Schools, Colleges, Courts, Public Libraries, and wherever important questions come up for discussion.

It would therefore seem that no professional man, artisan, mechanic, teacher, pupil, or farmer, can well afford to be without this most useful, practical and latest of all encyclopaedias, especially as its price has been so arranged as to make the work a great bargain, and render its possession possible to almost any one who earnestly desires to own it.

Detailed particulars regarding the work and how to secure it at practically your own price, may be found in an advertisement on another page of this issue.

The Retiring Governor.
It is not likely that Ex-Governor John T. Rich takes with him into retirement any well defined hope of or wish for return to public life; but he does take in no stinted measure the respect and esteem of the people of Michigan. The last two years of his administration are blotted somewhat by the excessive taxation to which the people have been subjected, but nobody charged that to him.

Neither his ability nor his integrity has ever been called in question; and that fact alone is a badge of excellence which may well be envied. His connection with the public affairs of Michigan have been long and honorable.

The above from the DETROIT FREE PRESS, the leading democratic paper of the State, is an expression of the real sentiment of Michigan, regardless of party lines.

President Cleveland is said to have increased his fortune in 14 years from \$25,000 to \$1,000,000. Which only goes to show that, instead of being a laborious job, sitting at the head of the government table is not so exciting but that an industrious man can do a little work at odd hours on the side, and banish the wolf from the door right satisfactorily.—Pittsburg News.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible establishments in Michigan. Salary \$250 and expense. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

The Grand Army state encampment will be held in Greenville, probably on Wednesday and Thursday, April 7th and 8th.—Ex.

Justly the Favorite.
Ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who give Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin a fair trial, pronounced it unexcelled as a cure for constipation, indigestion and sick headache. Ask your neighbor. Trial size 10c. also in 50c and \$1.00 bottles. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Texas gave McKinley 183,843 votes, while the vote of Georgia for all candidates combined was only 164,724. The total vote of Texas was 539,713. Georgia will have to surrender its old appellation of the Empire State of the South.—Globe Democrat.

Orr and Temple, of Tecumseh, Mich., write us on Jan. 14th, 1896, that their order of Nov. 11th, 1895, consisting of eight dozen in package and a quantity in bulk of your Syrup Pepsin, is all sold. We find it one of the best sellers and gives the best satisfaction of any remedy ever sold over a counter. It is in 10c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Another test is to be made in Roscommon county for oil. A company has been formed to sink a well or wells in the territory tested in 1893. Outside parties are interested in the matter, and are said to feel confident that they will find oil. We hope that success will attend their efforts.—Ottawa Co. Herald.

That Tired Feeling, about which newspaper jokers write so much, is with most of us at times, an actual condition, and not to be laughed at in fact. It is the result of long neglect and misuse of the stomach and bowels. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin comes in and removes this feeling, and life again seems worth living. Try a 10 cent bottle (10 doses 10 cents) of L. Fournier.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Senator Wolcott will go to Europe to promote an international monetary conference with a view to securing an agreement favorable to bimetalism, which is the first proof of the sincerity of the St. Louis platform.—Detroit Journal.

Our Six Year Old Daughter.

Our little six-year old daughter had a very sore throat, badly ulcerated, and coughed almost incessantly. Gave her White Wine of Tar Syrup according to directions, and she began to improve immediately, and soon got well. Mrs. Groves and I have recommended it to others and we consider it the very best medicine in use.

Rev. D. H. GROVES,
Pastor M. E. Church,
Clarksville, Mo.

Foreign war scares may come and go, but the menace of the deficit and insufficient revenue remains as a constant check to business operations, and is a steady drain on the national resources. There can be no real revival of prosperity till the Democratic Free Trade tariff law is replaced by a Protective Tariff which will guarantee ample revenue for the needs of the Government and a healthy measure of encouragement to our languishing domestic industries.—N. Y. Press.

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pans could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into heavy consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The new year begins for the children with the appearance of the January St. Nicholas. It opens with a story of Western frontier life, "Danny and the Major," by Gertrude P. Grebbie. This is a tale of the adventures of a brave little seven-year-old boy, son of an army captain, who rides through a band of hostile Indians all alone. "Hop Wing and the Missing Treasure," by Frank M. Bicknell, is one of the tales from his "City of Stories." Various interesting papers on "Historic Dwarfs," by Mary Shears-Roberts, will be remembered as having appeared in this magazine in past years. Laurence Hutton's reminiscences of boyhood-life in New York, nearly half a century ago, tell of the great social functions of the boys—paying New Year calls. There are many poems, jingles, and pictures in the number.

This Space Belongs to the

H. JOSEPH COMPANY,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drug dist.

Gov. Altgeld says the Democratic party consists of the silver wing exclusively. Just think of a rooster with one wing, and its tail recently tumbled out, trying to pose as a Bird of Paradise.

Old People.
Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mild on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the function. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 10 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Hon. W. J. Bryan's Book

All who are interested in furthering the cause of free silver should immediately write the publisher, who will send them a copy of the book. It contains...
AN ACCOUNT OF HIS CAMPAIGN FOR THE PRESIDENCY
HIS BIOGRAPHY
WRITTEN BY HIM WITH HIS MOST IMPORTANT SPEECHES
THE RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1896
A HISTORY OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION
...AGENTS WANTED...
He announced his intention of devoting one-half of all his profits to furthering the cause of free silver. There are already indications of an enormous sale. Address W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, Publishers 341-351 Dearborn St., CHICAGO

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The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.
It is the most stalwart and unwavering Republican Weekly published today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest reports of all political affairs.
The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature.
It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.
Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines.
Its Youth's Department is the finest of its kind.
It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day. The Inter Ocean gives twelve pages of reading matter each week, and being published in Chicago is better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Allegheny Mountains than any other paper.
\$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00
The Daily and Sunday Eds.: Price of Daily by mail, \$2.00 per year; Price of Sunday by mail, \$2.00 per year; Daily and Sunday by mail, \$4.00 per year. The best of their kind. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

For 30 Days Longer!

To reduce the balance of our Stock, we will continue our great
SLAUGHTER SALE
for THIRTY DAYS longer, at prices out in half.
R. MEYERS,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND FURNISHING GOODS.

P. S. Please ask for Hand Bills for Price Quotations.

WINTER IS COMING!

And with it Comes
THE FINEST LINE OF
UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS
FOR THE
FALL TRADE.
That was Ever
Shown in the COUNTY.
"STALEY'S WESTERN MADE"
WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS



A. G. STALEY MFG. CO.
FACTORY SOUTH BEND — IND.

These Goods are a guaranteed stock, to which we wish to call your attention. Our line is complete, and we advise you to visit our store before purchasing elsewhere.

You will find just what the Stylish Man or the hardest Toiler, may want, at prices to sell the goods.

You will find solid comfort in the A. C. Staley brand of Underwear. It is warm and fits correctly.

This brand can be found only at the store of
Salling, Hanson & Co.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan,
Has just received the finest line of Holiday Goods, ever brought to Grayling, consisting of
Christmas Books, Toilet Cases, Games, Dolls, Toys, &c.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. I have also a full line of
CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,
Story Papers, &c. Give me a call.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

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CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.
WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS,
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Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presidential campaign? Do you find of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly paper of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want
THE WEEKLY PRESS.
Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.
Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

Mortgage Sale.
WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the eighth day of August A. D. 1896, executed by Joseph M. Jones and Isabella L. Jones, his wife, of the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, to the People's Building, Loan and Savings Association, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Crawford, in Liber D of mortgages, on pages 220 and 291, on the 12th day of August A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m.; and WHEREAS the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage as the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred thirty-one and 21/100ths dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as an attorney fee, by the statute in such case made and provided, and which is the whole sum claimed to be due on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage, has become operative. Now therefore notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, in said County of Crawford, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, and described as Lot No. five (5) of Block number twenty-one (21) of the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Mortgage Sale.
WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the eighth day of June A. D. 1896, executed by John S. Harrington, and Anna E. Harrington, his wife, of the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, to the People's Building, Loan and Savings Association, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Crawford, in Liber D of mortgages, on pages 469 and 470, on the 9th day of June A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and WHEREAS the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage as the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and 22 1/100ths dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as an attorney fee, by the statute in such case made and provided, and which is the whole sum claimed to be due on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage, has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in said County of Crawford, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, and described as Lot No. five (5) of Block number twenty-one (21) of the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated October 24th A. D. 1896.
THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, MORTGAGEE.
GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY. 0023-237

THIS PAPER is on file at the Newspaper Office of the People's Building, Loan and Savings Association, 111 North Main Street, Grayling, Michigan. G. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY. 0023-237

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Advertised Letters—Mead James, Miller Oscar.

H. Schreiber, of Grove, was in town, Monday.

G. F. Owen, P. M. at Judges', was in town Monday.

Wm. Feldhauser, of Blaine, was in town, Monday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

D. Trotter, returned on Sunday morning from a trip outside.

Buy a suit of Stalays Underwear at the store of S. E. & Co.

Dan. Hoesli, of Blaine, was in town, Monday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

C. S. Briggs, of Pere Cheney, was in town, Tuesday.

Mrs. W. Metcalf, of Center Plains, was in town, Tuesday.

Geo. Peacock, of Blaine, was in town, Monday.

N. Downen, with the Manistee Lumber Co., was in town Monday.

Circuit Court will convene, Monday January 12th. The docket is light.

W. B. Covert returned to Alma College, Monday afternoon.

Miss Eva Woodburn went to Gaylord, last week, to visit Miss Maude Tuttle.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

G. A. Rich and family were visiting with friends in Roscommon, last week.

Aaron Rosenthal came down from Gaylord, Sunday morning. He is looking for a new job.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Jerome have the pleasure of entertaining his mother, who resides in Saginaw.

Miss Lillian Snively, of Roscommon, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert Richardson.

Miss Vera Richardson, who was quite sick last week, from an attack of Appendicitis, is recovering.

You should try a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. It is the best and is for sale by S. E. & Co.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 9th, at the usual hour.

H. L. Cope left on Friday for Albion College, to continue his studies at that institution.

The Herald Times, of West Branch, entered on its XIXth year last week.

Regular meeting of Crawford tent No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, January 9th.

Fred. F. Hoesli, of Blaine, lost four valuable Ewes on account of inflammation of the stomach.

G. A. Rich and family were visiting with friends in Roscommon, last week.

Special meeting of Marvin Post, G. A. R., this evening, at which every member is expected to be present.

J. E. Annis, of Beaver Creek, was in town, Monday. Report says, he has sold his farm.

One of our citizens, who lives near the Catholic church, has a black eye. He should have left her long ago.

Messrs. O. W. Hoffman, W. Knight and John and Joseph Cox, of Roscommon, were in town last Thursday.

Thos. Wakeley, of Grove, was in town, Monday. He reports the death of one of his fine thorough bred heifers.

Mrs. A. H. Marsh passed the holidays with friends in this vicinity, returning to her home in Owosso, last Saturday.

J. E. Annis, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Thursday. He thinks or expects to leave Crawford county and locate in Toledo!

We do not give tickets with your purchase, but sell Goods at hard times prices. Give us your orders.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Sunday evening, the 9th, at the usual hour.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Campbell, of West Bay City, spent Christmas with Mrs. C's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. De Waele.—Ros. News.

Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling, during the season just ended, cut 24,000,000 feet of Shagbark gum, 20,000,000 feet of general character of which would be very hard to equal.—Alpena Pioneer.

J. W. Jubb, of Otsego County, was in town a short time since, and was the guest of A. J. Rose.

Mrs. Grace Taylor left for Cheboygan, Tuesday evening, after a pleasant visit of four weeks with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Jensen returned from a weeks visit with relatives at Otter Lake, Monday evening.

School opened Monday with a full attendance. It was never in a more promising shape, or doing better work.

H. C. Dettman, of the R. R. Eating House, reports travel as light as he has known since he has been in Grayling.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Salling, of Manistee, arrived last Friday, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hanson and other friends.

Miss Mande Staley left on the noon train, Monday, for Grand Haven, where she is attending a Young Ladies' Seminary.

Cheboygan street cars have been put upon runners again, and will pay no attention to the regular routes until spring.

The lumber cut of Alpena during the past season was 105,100,000 feet, which is slightly in excess of that of the previous year.

W. Blaustein drives the delivery wagon of S. S. Claggett, instead of Orris Blair, who has been promoted to a position behind the counter.

Arthur DeWaele, of Roscommon, was in town last Thursday and made us a pleasant call. He is employed at present, on the News.

Geo. Knecht, of Grove, was in town, Monday. He reports the "old man" and family being well and contented down in Tennessee.

The K. O. T. M. and the L. O. T. M. will have a joint installation of their officers, at their hall on Saturday evening, Jan. 16th.

The larceny referred to last week was settled out of court. Whiskey did it, and it ought to be a sufficient warning to the parties concerned.

Don't buy your Flour, Sugar or Groceries until you get our prices. We can save you money. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. B. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was thrown from her buggy by a run-away horse week before last, but fortunately escaped with a few light bruises.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Feldhauser, of Blaine, gave a social dance at their home, on New Years day, which was well attended, and enjoyed by all present.

The Ladies Aid Society, of the Presbyterian Church, will meet at Mrs. Fournier's on Friday, January 8th. All members are requested to be present.

Leave your order at the store of S. E. & Co., for one dollar's worth of Sugar and see how many pounds you will receive. We beat them all on prices.

There is some talk of reorganizing Montmorency county into four townships, instead of seven, as at present, thus saving the expense of three sets of officers.

Mrs. G. L. Alexander and Master Freddie started for Ann Arbor, last Saturday, stopping over Sunday at Saginaw, for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Cuyler.

S. S. Claggett has made quite a reduction in his working force, having laid off Arthur Brink and Eugene Kendrick, from the store, and Chas. Elkhoff at the warehouse.

Buy a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. The best Spring Wheat Flour made. The quality and price will surprise you. For sale by S. E. & Co.

A Grayling woman has sued a saloonist for \$3,000, because her husband had his nose bit off during a fight over a poker game on a recent Sunday evening.—Alpena Pioneer.

The Soldier's Home at Grand Rapids, contains the largest number of inmates in its history, 625, and to this number the soldier's wives in the annex, and the help added, making the total number 725.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The following is the list of jurors impaneled for the term of the Circuit Court, commencing Monday, the 18th:

Grove—Henry Stephan, John M. Smith, George Stephan.

Center Plains—Frank D. Barber, Casper Strietmatt, Henry N. Eggleston.

Blaine—A. E. Cruzen, Geo. Knecht, Grayling—F. Michelson, L. Fournier, Wright Havens.

Frederic—Chas. F. Kelley, W. T. Lewis.

Beaver Creek—Frank Gonia, Otis Hanna, Warren Hart.

South Branch—Geo. A. Marsh, F. O. Peck, F. P. Richardson.

Maple Forest—Neil Patton, Gilbert Vallad.

Ball—Geo. M. Cook, Joseph Funch.

T. W. Hanson starts on Friday for a trip through the Great West.

Lieut. B. E. Hartwick left for his Post, Ft. Robinson, Nebraska, Wednesday morning.

Hector McKinnon, a woodsman, was killed near Vienna, Montmorency county, by being thrown from a load of logs against a stump, week before last.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Wilson, of Coldwater, who have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wisner, for the last two weeks, left for their home on Monday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

J. F. Hum has been appointed deputy treasurer, by county treasurer Rasmussen. A good selection, but J. F. might have taken a shorter jump to get into the democratic party, by voting that ticket last fall.

B. S. Gifford, an old veteran, of Roscommon, is reported to be seriously sick. His children and other relatives were summoned. He has been greatly afflicted for years, but we trust he will recover.

Ed. Cobb, of Maple Forest, met with a painful accident week before last. One of his horses got scared near the rail road track in Frederic, by an approaching engine, and tried to run away. Mr. Cobb was thrown under the wagon, and one wheel went over his breast, inflicting some painful bruises.

General Horace Porter in the January Century, in his recollections of Grant, besides giving a very graphic picture of events in the battle of the Wilderness, records a number of anecdotes of that engagement, including the following: "A drum corps in passing caught sight of the general, and at once struck up a then popular negro camp meeting air. Every one began to laugh, and Rawlins cried: 'Good for the drummers!' 'What's the fun?' inquired the general? 'Why,' was the reply, 'they are playing 'Ain't I glad to get out ob de wilderness.' The general smiled at the ready wit of the musicians, and said: 'Well, with me a musical joke always requires an explanation. I know only two tunes: one is 'Yankee Doodle,' and the other isn't.' These papers supply what may be called the Headquarters view of Grant as a man and as a commander.

Mr. J. J. Blackmore, assisted by Miss Vena Jones, will give a recital at the M. E. Church, Wednesday evening, the 13th. Admission 10c.

Mr. Blackmore wishes to organize a class in sight singing and chorus work, and all who wish to engage in it are requested to remain in church after the recital.

Another Good Man Gone Wrong. He failed to use Foley's Kidney Cure for his kidney complaint. For sale at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Hon. Oscar Palmer, of the Grayling Avalanche, is an aspirant for the office of Register of the U. S. Land Office located in that town.

Mr. Palmer held the office under the Harrison administration, and made a most creditable record, being a faithful, competent and courteous official.—Alpena Pioneer.

Foley's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup, wherever introduced, is considered the most pleasant and effective remedy for all throat and lung complaints. It is the only prominent cough medicine that contains no opiates and that can safely be given to children. For sale at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

David Ward, Michigan's pine king, was in town Monday, and favored us with a pleasant call, being on his way home to Detroit from a visit of inspection to his lumber camps in this vicinity. During the last ten months he has traveled over 20,000 miles on the railroads and made 14 visits to his lumbering interests here.—Otsego Co. Herald.

S. F. Fritz, of 677 Sedgwick street, Chicago, says: "I had a severe cough which settled on my lungs. I tried a number of advertised remedies and also placed myself under treatment of several physicians, with no benefit. I was recommended to try Foley's Honey and Tar. With little expectation of getting relief, I purchased a bottle. I had taken but few doses when I felt greatly improved; I was enabled to sleep, spitting of blood ceased; and by the time I had taken the second bottle I was entirely well. It saved my life." For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Jury List.

The following is the list of jurors impaneled for the term of the Circuit Court, commencing Monday, the 18th:

Grove—Henry Stephan, John M. Smith, George Stephan.

Center Plains—Frank D. Barber, Casper Strietmatt, Henry N. Eggleston.

Blaine—A. E. Cruzen, Geo. Knecht, Grayling—F. Michelson, L. Fournier, Wright Havens.

Frederic—Chas. F. Kelley, W. T. Lewis.

Beaver Creek—Frank Gonia, Otis Hanna, Warren Hart.

South Branch—Geo. A. Marsh, F. O. Peck, F. P. Richardson.

Maple Forest—Neil Patton, Gilbert Vallad.

Ball—Geo. M. Cook, Joseph Funch.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Lewiston Items—Journal

Surveyor A. E. Newman, of Grayling, was in town on Tuesday.

Miss Lizzie Mantz has been confined to the house by sickness, the past week.

L. Jensen came over from Bagley on Wednesday, returning home the same day.

W. A. Down and A. B. Howdon went to Grayling, Tuesday, to transact some business, returning yesterday morning.

Master Frank Canfield, of Grayling, has been the guest of his young friend, Henry Mantz, during the past week.

Mrs. Dr. Woodworth and children came up from Grayling, yesterday, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kneeland.

Miss Clara Erb, teacher in the intermediate department of our schools went to Grayling last week to spend the holidays with relatives.

Yes, 'tis true: Foley's Honey and Tar is the best Cough Medicine. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

NOTICE. I have a competent blacksmith at work in the shop adjoining my residence on Ogema street, and am prepared to do all kinds of repairing or shoeing promptly, and at reasonable prices, and will exchange work for wood or farm produce.

Yes, 'tis true: Foley's Honey and Tar is the best Cough Medicine. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

9:35 P. M. Mackinac Express, Daily except Sunday, arrives at Mackinac, 8:10 P. M.

3:35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinac 7:10 A. M.

10:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinac 7:30 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinac Accommodation, arrives at Mackinac 7:30 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:35 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P. M.

3:35 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 6:50 A. M. Detroit, 11:10 A. M.

2:30 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:30 P. M.

Lewiston Accommodation—Departs 6:30 A. M. 7:40 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GRN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt., Grayling.

E. & P. M. R. R.

IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

THE TRAINS AT BAY CITY.

To Port Huron—7:00 A. M.; 5:30, 8:05 P. M.

Arrive from Port Huron—7:30 A. M.; 8:30 P. M.

To Grand Rapids—7:00 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.

From Grand Rapids—12:30, 10:12 P. M.

To Detroit—7:00, 11:30 A. M.; 5:30, 10:15 P. M.

From Detroit—7:30 A. M.; 12:30, 9:37, 10:12 P. M.

To Toledo—7:00, 11:30 A. M.; 5:30, 10:15 P. M.

From Toledo—7:30 A. M.; 12:30, 9:37, 10:12 P. M.

Chicago Express arrives—7:40 A. M.; 10:12 P. M.

To Read City and Ludington—7:00 A. M.; 3:40 P. M.

From Read City and Ludington—12:30, 6:30 P. M.

Fullwaukee and Chicago, departs—3:50 P. M. Fullwaukee sleeper between Bay City and Chicago.

Sleeping cars to and from Detroit.

Trains arrive at and depart from Port St. Un depot, Detroit.

Parlor cars on day trains.

Boats to Milwaukee run daily, except Sunday.

*Daily. EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO
LUCIEN FOURNIER, the Druggist.

DR. J. A. ELLIS,
DENTAL SURGEON.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, County, or town, sent free. Address:

C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$7.80 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

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The NEW STANDARD AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA is brought down to the present time, and contains hundreds of articles on subjects not treated in any other reference work. Another important feature in which it stands absolutely alone is its very full appendices which embrace over 100 subdivisions, including a Biographical Dictionary, a Dictionary of Technical Terms, a Gazetteer of the United States, Statistics of Presidential Elections, State and Territorial Elections, Religious Summaries, Statistics of the Population of the World, and a Veritable Mine of Other Information on thousands of subjects of universal interest and importance.

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SEE HOW LATE IT IS! THE NEW STANDARD AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA is the LATEST OF ALL general reference works. All others are from 5 to 10 years old, and are silent regarding RECENT topics of universal interest. THE "STANDARD AMERICAN" contains hundreds of NEW ARTICLES on subjects not treated in any other encyclopedia, such as, for instance, "THE X RAY," "ARGON," "HORSELESS CARRIAGES," "THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION," "COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY," etc., etc. It also gives biographies of hundreds of people who have LATELY become famous, such as, for instance, "PROF. ROENTGEN, discoverer of the 'X RAY,'" "IAN MACLAREN, DR. NANSEN, the explorer," "RUDYARD KIPPLING, the celebrated writer." Besides this it is the only encyclopedia which presents all the LATEST STATISTICS—State, Territorial and National, and all the latest and most interesting facts of the Professional and Business Man, the Teacher, the Student, the Farmer, the Artisan and Mechanic.

With over 3,500 engravings, of superb quality and wonderful variety, including numerous engraved portraits of distinguished Poets, Authors, Physicians, Chemists, Philosophers and Scientists, and with over 300 new maps, diagrams and charts from the VERY LATEST EXPLORATIONS and SURVEYS, delineating Continents, Empires, Countries, States, Cities, Towns, Citadels, Solar, Lunar, and Planetary Systems, and every portion of the known world, and forming a Complete and Interesting Atlas of the globe. THE STANDARD AMERICAN is the best illustrated and the best mapped Encyclopedia in the English Language.

Our Great Introductory Offer

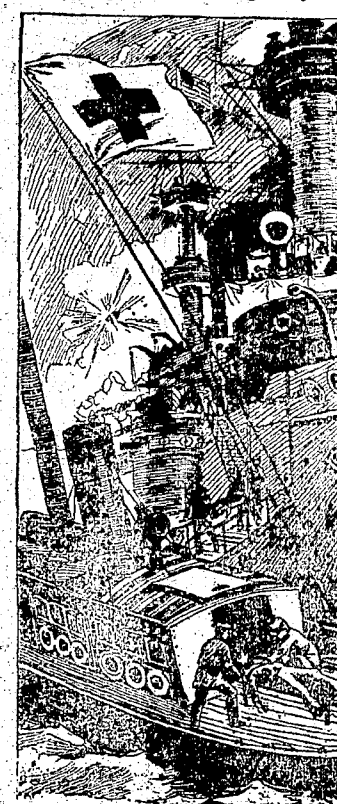
To secure widespread and favorable publicity for THE NEW STANDARD AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA, we have decided to place a few introductory sets in each community throughout the country for comparison with all other reference works as to plan, scope, lateness of treatment and general practical and educational value. We feel that every set will create a demand for others. While the distribution will be general in extent, it will last for a limited time only, and which our regular subscription sale will begin, at prices ranging from \$18 to \$72 a set, according to style of binding. Now, however, to quickly and thoroughly introduce the work, as above stated, we make the price merely nominal (about the cost of paper and printing), the distribution being limited to a very few weeks, reserving the privilege of withdrawing the offer at any time when we consider a sufficient number of these introductory sets, at this special price, has been distributed.

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The ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHING CO., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

AN OCEAN AMBULANCE TO FIGHT DEATH

An ambulance ship to aid wounded and drowning men during a naval engagement is the latest addition to the United States navy, and Surgeon General Tryon and Secretary Herbert both believe they have figures and statements showing that such a craft would save the lives of 50 per cent. of the injured in a conflict who would probably die under present conditions of service. As the ambulance ship will have to be the target of shot and shell, these ships will have to face death in order to save life, and rare courage will necessarily be the requisite for officers and attendants. The vessels utilized for the service will have to be swift steamers, of good capacity for sick room, and yet not so large as to prevent quick turning and rapid darting around among a fleet of vessels.



THE OCEAN AMBULANCE IN ACTION.

such accidents all the time, and boats' crews will be dispatched if such aid is needed. During the last naval battle between the Austrian and Italian fleets 30 years ago, more than 400 men were drowned who could have easily been saved had an ambulance ship been in attendance.

It is proposed that the new ambulance ships should be fitted up like naval hospitals. The ships will be controlled by "a naval ambulance association" for the treatment of sick and wounded at sea, and while the government would exercise a parental guardianship, the ambulance ship would really be a ship of mercy. The spar deck, where there is the greatest amount of air, will be devoted to the most serious cases, and additional wards will be located in the remaining decks of the vessel, while artificial ventilation will be produced by means of a steam spray, extracting apparatus, as well as a steam fan blast that will pump in an adequate supply of fresh air.

The percentage of recovery of injured men on board an ambulance ship properly equipped would be fully half greater than at present. In a man-of-war the sick ward is always located in the bow, although naval authorities have protested against it for years, for owing to the laws of this is a part of the ship most likely to be flooded in case of heavy weather. It is the "sick" quarter of the ship also. Of course, it would be absolutely impossible for an ambulance ship to care for all the wounded during an engagement unless that engagement were simply between two vessels. The truth of this statement is shown by the fact that the ordinary battle ship, whose complement is 500 men, will have, within a few minutes of the time action begins, thirty men killed and 120 wounded. This is not a theory, but a careful calculation from facts that have been collected by officers of the service of the world. For instance, in a conflict that took place off the Yalu river September 17, 1894, one shell that was fired at long range by the Chinese ship Tsi Yuen killed seven men and wounded more than fifty aboard the Japanese flag-ship.

They, Too, Catch the Influenza.
Half the plagues of this country catch winter colds exactly as we do. They get hoarse, or have a cough, or a stiff nose, or some similar complaint which cannot be cured by home remedies, but which requires tedious and expensive doctoring.

In order to prevent these avoidable ailments a plan should be kept in a moderately warm room, where the feet, the feet, not cold one day and hot the next. The instrument should not, however, be too near the

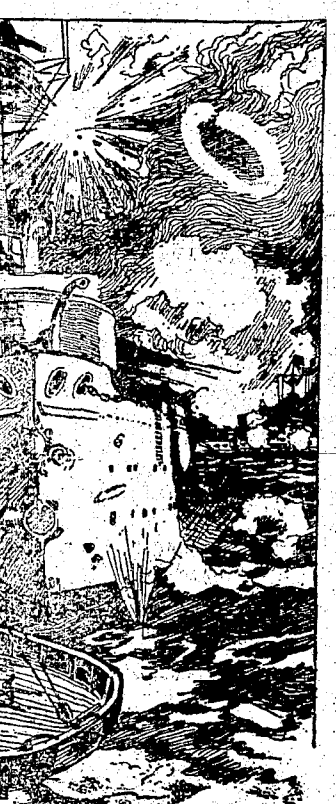
source of heat. It should be kept closed, and covered with a felt cloth when not in use, particularly in frosty weather.

Always place the piano against an inside wall, and a little out from it.

Counting Treasury Notes.

One of the most singular and interesting manufactures in this country is that where the United States treasury notes are made. The paper differs from any other, and it is kept under guard from the moment of its manufacture until the printed notes are issued from the treasury. These sheets of thin paper, both before and after printing, are counted and recounted by officials whose fingers, from years of practice, have become so deft that they fly over their work with the rapidity of lightning.

A visitor, watching a woman counting apparently endless heaps of notes, said, when the worker stopped to breathe: "I should think that this monotonous work of counting, continued for years, would bring on a disease of the brain." "It would," promptly replied the official, "if we thought of it. But while I counted those notes I was planning a holiday for my little boy. I repeat the numbers unconsciously, as a musician touches the keys of the piano. It is a habit. It was not always so," she said, laughing. "When I began the work I was terrified by its importance. The officers, pacing up and down, robbed me of self-control. I touched the sheets



MACHINE THAT MILKS SEVENTY-FIVE COWS A DAY.

age chamber (No. 1). No. 3 represents a metallic air pipe or tube leading from the top end of the vacuum storage chamber (No. 1) to the air pump (No. 4). The air pump (No. 4) is suitably provided with check valves, one being an inlet and the other an outlet. Attached to the main pipe (No. 3) is the vacuum gauge (No. 5). No. 6 represents a branch nipple fastened to the main air pipe (No. 3). No. 7 represents a rubber air hose, one end of which is attached to No. 6 and the other end to the air valve (No. 8). The valve (No. 8) has a nipple which extends through the cover of the end milk can. The ordinary eight and ten gallon milk cans are used for the milk receptacles, and enough of these cans are always used with the machine to contain the milk of all the cows to be milked, so that the vacuum can be created in all the cans at one time and before the milking is started. No. 9 represents the tubes attached to the milk can covers, and the rubber tubes connecting the several cans.

It will be noticed that the end milk can has an "L" shaped tube, and that the next can has a "U" shaped tube. All of the "U" shaped tubes extend through the cover down into the can about five inches. The can nearest to the milk conducting pipe (10) is connected by suitable rubber tube to it. The main milk conducting pipe (10) is fastened along the stanchions, as near the ground as practicable, the end nearest the milk cans being lower than the opposite end. No. 11 represents special rubber milk tubes which branch from the main milk conducting pipe to a point in front of the cow's fore feet, but a little to the right, so as not to inter-

fer with the cow's lying down in the stanchions. One of these tubes (11) branches from the main pipe for each cow in the herd. Attached to the other end of the branch tubes (11) are the compound tees and test cups. The compound tees consist of four valves, prop-

erly joined, and a test cup properly attached to each valve. The compound tee and test cups are so adjusted that all four tees can be milked at one time and the milk from all run through the branch tube (11) into the main conducting pipe (10). No. 13 represents a traction can attached to one end of the rope, which runs over two pulleys and is fastened at the other end to the branch tube (11). No. 14 represents a series of compound tees and sets of test cups attached to their respective branch tubes hanging up on the stanchions, as they are when not in use. No. 15 represents a water receptacle or tank, connected by a pipe to the highest point of main milk conducting pipe (10). A valve is placed between the water receptacle and the main milk conducting pipe. No. 16 represents the operator attaching one of the sets of milk cups.

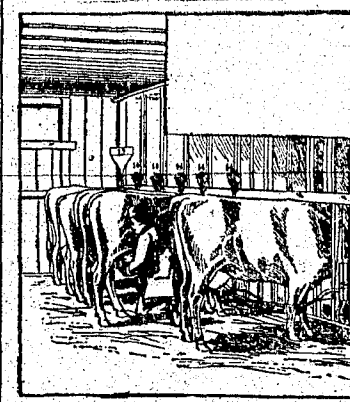
The manner of using and operating is as follows: The cows being in their proper stanchions, the operator works the air pump, 4, by hand, drawing the air out of the vacuum storage chamber until it has drawn the weight box up as far as possible. The operator then puts the milk cans into their proper places. The covers, each one of which has a small rubber disk around it, are put on the cans and pressed down so that with the help of the rubber ring an airtight connection is made with the cans.

and made the experiments. The air-ship is twenty-eight meters in length and eight and a half meters in diameter in the middle, and it is propelled by means of a ship's paddle, with two blades, which has a diameter of two and one-half meters. There is a second paddle under the gondola, which is used alike for the purpose of ascending and descending. These paddles make about 500 revolutions to the minute. The gondola, which is four meters long and made of bamboo, is firmly fastened to the balloon. How it is fastened is a secret which Dr. Wolfert keeps carefully to himself. He intends to make another ascent in the near future, and he hopes to be able to prove the practical utility of his new airship.

NO MORE WORK FOR MILKMAIDS

Iowa Farmer Has a Machine to Take Their Place.

Hiram C. Wheeler, a farmer king of Iowa, has a machine that milks seventy-five cows a day with a perfection of action that would put a "pretty maid" to the blush. The inventor offered the machine some time ago to Mr. Wheeler, who liked it, tried it and found it a success. In the accompanying picture the numbers indicate the leading parts of the apparatus. No. 1 represents a collapsible vacuum storage chamber, fastened by the top and inside of the frame which is shown. No. 2 represents a box, which will contain about 1,200 pounds of sand or dirt, which is so made that it will slide up and down inside the frame, and is suitably fastened to the lower end of the vacuum stor-



MACHINE THAT MILKS SEVENTY-FIVE COWS A DAY.

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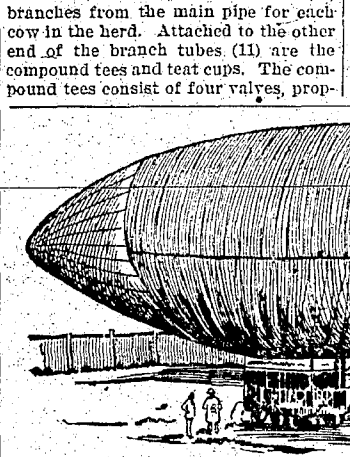
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AERIAL NAVIGATION SOLVED.

German Scientist Claims He Has Overcome Previous Difficulties.

Dr. Wolfert, the well-known German aeronaut, who for years has been trying to solve the problem of aerial navigation, now claims to have solved it with his new airship Deutschland, and to those who have seen him speed through the air in the Deutschland his claim seems to be well founded. The great difficulty hitherto has been to manufacture airships that could be steered in any direction; this difficult feat Dr. Wolfert claims to have accomplished. The question now is, can he also succeed in steering his airship through a storm and at any height from the ground? As five days and nights were occupied in filling the balloon (at the doctor's factory in Lehnshagen this task could have been accomplished in an hour), much of the power was lost, and the vessel, which itself weighs 700 kilograms, was not in condition to carry Dr. Wolfert, who weighs 100 kilograms, the result being that G. Wirsum of Canstatt ascended in his stead

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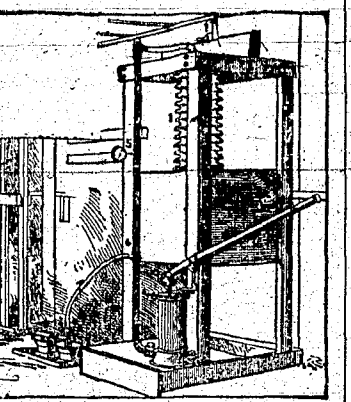


DR. WOLFERT'S AIRSHIP.

Queer Astronomical Facts.
The speculative astronomers have given us some queer calculations and odd comparisons. One of the most curious of these is one in which the relative size of the sun and some of the planets is shown. They tell us that if the sun could be represented by a globe two feet in diameter the earth would be represented, proportionately, by a pea. Mars by a pinhead and Mercury by a mustard seed.

Australia is a country without a place of an orphanage. Every waif is taken to a receiving home, where it is kept until a country home is found for it.

The valve, 8, is then opened. There being a vacuum in the vacuum storage chamber and air pump, 3, it is apparent that the air in the milk receptacles and branch tubes will be immediately drawn into the vacuum storage chamber and that the weight, 2, will descend. The operator can then pump out all the air that has been drawn into the vacuum storage chamber, and the machine is ready for the milking. The operator takes a set of test cups, with compound tee and branch tube, from the book and successfully applies them to the animal's teats and opens the valves in the compound tee belonging to them, whereupon the teats are instantly drawn into the cups by suction. The operator then goes to the next animal and repeats the operation. The milk flows from the teat cups through the branch tubes into the main milk con-



MACHINE THAT MILKS SEVENTY-FIVE COWS A DAY.

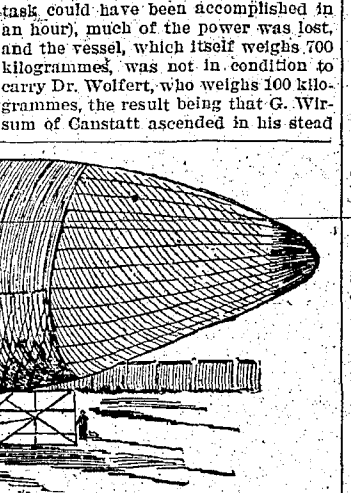
ducting pipe and thus into the milk cans. As soon as the milk rises in the first can, so that it covers and seals the mouth of the tee-shaped tube, referred to, that projects down into the can, it will be apparent that the suction will be arrested for that particular can, and hence no more milk will enter it. The milk will simply enter the tube until it runs over into the next can, and so on.

The vacuum storage chamber when fully collapsed will milk from ten to fifteen cows before it is necessary to pump the air out of it again, the number of cows depending on the quantity of milk they give. At any time during the milking operation the operator can step to the pump and pump out a part or all of the air in the vacuum storage chamber. When a large number of cows are, for instance, 100, are attached to the machine at one time, it would be necessary to have some one at the pump nearly all the time.

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DR. WOLFERT'S AIRSHIP.

Queer Astronomical Facts.
The speculative astronomers have given us some queer calculations and odd comparisons. One of the most curious of these is one in which the relative size of the sun and some of the planets is shown. They tell us that if the sun could be represented by a globe two feet in diameter the earth would be represented, proportionately, by a pea. Mars by a pinhead and Mercury by a mustard seed.

Australia is a country without a place of an orphanage. Every waif is taken to a receiving home, where it is kept until a country home is found for it.



JOKE JOKE

The English language must be tough. At least, that's what I've reckoned. For it is still alive to-day. Though murdered every second. New York Truth.

Modern slang: He—I am doing to kiss you. She—Well, I like that!—Town Topics.

He—Well, your sister is married. Now it's your turn. She—Oh, George! ask papa.—New York Journal.

Tourist—Are we near the falls? Guide—Yes, sir. As soon as the ladies stop talking you can hear the roar.—Town Topics.

"I don't see your mistletoe," said he, glancing up at the chandelier. "Is it really necessary?" replied she archly. It wasn't.—Judge.

"Is your picture in the academy a success?" "That's what I am wondering. Some one said it was worth the price of admission."—Punch.

He—Jones is all right, I suppose, but he and I do not like each other a bit. She—Well, that is much to the credit of both of you.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Amateur Humorist—That's a pretty good joke of mine; don't you think so? Experienced Editor—Well, it is just as funny now as it ever was.—Somerville Journal.

Jinks—What tender care your wife takes of you. Always worrying about your health. Blinks—Yes; I have my life insured in favor of my sister.—New York Weekly.

Brown—I wonder who originated the idea that it is unlucky to begin anything on Friday? Robinson—Probably it was some lazy individual who preferred to wait until Saturday.—Puck.

"You don't mean to say you became engaged to him after but five hours' acquaintance?" "Certainly. How much time would you have me devote to one engagement?"—Brooklyn Life.

Bobby—Is oxygen what the oxen breathe all day? Papa—Of course, and what everything else breathes. Bobby—And is nitrogen what every one breathes at night?—New York World.

This show is but a fleeting show, And few are they, alas! Who can rake up a pull that's strong Enough for a free pass.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Those Eskimos up in Alaska have good, sound common sense." "How so?" "Why, when they fall in love with a girl they announce it by sending her a senkissin saque."—Chicago Record.

She—I presume the country editor's pathway is not strewn with flowers? He (pleasantly)—No, not exactly; but we stumble on a bushel of potatoes occasionally, or a cord of wood.—Detroit Tribune.

Sister—There, you have candy all over your new suit! What will mamma say? Little Brother—Well, mamma won't let me have any fun in these clothes till I get 'em spoiled.—Boston Traveler.

Ragged Reuben—It's dis yer Import-ed pauper labor dat's ruin' all our prospects. Tattered Timmy—Sure 'nuff! Dese European noblemen are comin' over here and snatchin' the pick of our 'Merican girls!—Bazar.

First Horse—Well, they took poor old Dobbin to the slaughter-house to-day. Second Horse—That's too bad. First Horse—It is bad, but worse remains. They mean to make his hide into bicycle-saddles.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Any snakes in this neighborhood?" asked the Northern visitor. "It's 'cord' in 'to what you want,'" replied the moonlight-manipulator; "a pint might fetch 'em, but we give a guarantee with every quart."—Atlanta Constitution.

"What I want," said the lawyer, "is to prove that my client is mentally deficient." "Certainly," replied the expert. "There won't be the least trouble in showing that, so long as he has employed you as his lawyer."—Washington Star.

Toughness—Chimnie, vot has become of Dippy Pate lately? Chimnie, de Sport—Well, you see, he got to doin' everybody he could, and now— Toughness—Well? Chimnie, de Sport—He's doin' time!—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Timmins—This talk about the typewriter being a drawback to genius is all rot. I do all of my poems with a typewriter. Timmins—You do? I had an idea that you made them with a set of rubber stamps.—Indianapolis Journal.

"I shall have to learn how to play the flute," said Maud, as she watched the flutist in the hotel orchestra; "see how gracefully he holds it. If I could hold an ear of corn as gracefully as he holds that flute I should not be afraid to eat it off the cob."—Bazar.

Prof. (delecting)—Oxygen, gentlemen, is essential to all animal existence; there could be no life without it. strange to say, it was not discovered until a century ago; when— Student—What did you do before it was discovered, professor?—Household Words.

"May I write you a poem on the beautiful snow?" asked the poet, timidly. "Yes," thundered the editor, "go out, squat down in the snow and write. In the meantime, I'll sit here and pray that as fast as you will the sun will thaw it out."—Philadelphia North American.

"I suppose," said the visitor, "that the Congressman will observe the usual rules in their assemblies from time to time." "Yes," replied Col. Stillwell. "That's no use of changin' around 'um one to another. You can't get anything 'nough reliable than Hoyle."—Washington Star.

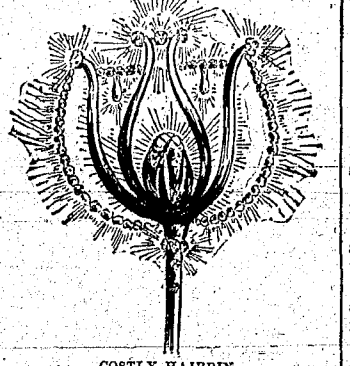
Too Bad for Description.
A costermonger, while trundling his apple-cart down a London street, was run into by a coaching party. The coster's cart got the worst of it, losing a wheel and its ruddy freight being scattered all over the street. The driver of the coach came back to settle for the damage, and expected to come in for a volley of choice cursing. But the coster looked at his cart, looked at his apple, looked at the coach, and finally gasped out: "Guv'nor, dere eye'n't no word fer it!"

Milwaukee has just adopted the Belfon system of measuring criminals.

FORTUNE IN A HAIRPIN.

One Cost \$11,500 and Is Worn by a New York Girl.

Costly hairpins are fast becoming the proper caper, and the girl who wears the most expensive one is the envy of her many companions. These hairpins cost any amount from \$10 to \$15,000. The handsomest worn in this country is owned by a New York lady,



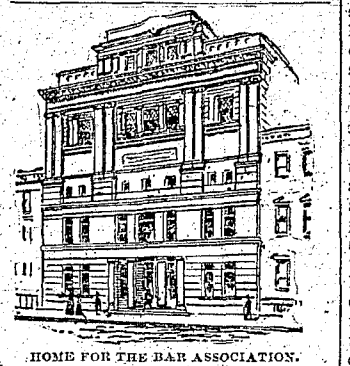
COSTLY HAIRPIN.

and cost \$11,500. In length it is just six inches, while the upper, or ornamental part of it measures two inches across. It is not a pronged affair, like the old-fashioned pins, but is what a yachtsman might call a single stick. The great cost of this trinket is due not only to the profusion of the gems with which it is set, but also to their rare and brilliant quality. The upper part of this hairpin is adorned with a single diamond, with a single string across it. This string, the sides of the lyre, and the bar, or pin proper, are all of solid gold, and quite broad and heavy. The sides of the lyre are studded with diamonds and rubies, the latter in value with their more sparkling vie in value with their more sparkling neighbors. The string is similarly be- laid, and at each tip of the lyre is a superb diamond set about with rubies. In the bottom part or bowl of the lyre is a golden lotus bud, with opening leaves, that reveal the largest and most valuable diamond of the ornament. The effect of the whole design is heightened by two flexible strings of diamonds, ingeniously connected by delicate settings and threads of gold that run from the horns of the device to where the bar begins.

LAWYERS' CLUB HOUSE.

Handsome Structure Erected by the Bar Association of New York City.

The Bar Association of New York City has built itself a new home in that city. It is very proud of its new home, and pardonably so, for it is not only useful, but very pretty, too. All the big lawyers in New York participated in



HOME FOR THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

the formal opening of the building. The new building is located at 42 West 44th street and runs right through the block to 42d street. The first floor is taken up with a long marble corridor, with reading-rooms, restrooms and offices on either side. On the second floor is the assembly-room, decorated in white and red. On this floor, too, is a large reception-room. The library and reference room is on the third floor. The interior of the building is richly decorated.

Shot Fired Fifteen Miles.

From twelve to thirteen miles is the computed range of the most powerful guns now made, but the longest distance that a shot has been fired is a few yards over fifteen miles, which was the range of Krupp's 130-ton steel gun, firing a shot weighing 2,600 pounds. The 111-ton Armstrong gun also has an extreme range of fourteen miles, firing a shot weighing 1,800 pounds and requiring 900 pounds of powder; but quick-firing guns are more depended upon at the present day than guns with such extreme length of range. Of quick-firing guns the most wonderful is, perhaps, the Albatross, which can fire as many as 600 shots a minute, and yet is so light that a soldier can carry it strapped on his back. Krupp's 130-ton gun and Armstrong's 111-ton proved too expensive, being unable to stand firing 100 times, and their manufacture has practically been abandoned. The gun most favored, perhaps, is the twenty-two-ton Armstrong, which hurled a solid shot for a distance of twelve miles.—London News.

He Thought It Was a Fly.
She wore her hat far down over her eyes. It was a very large hat, and its proud decoration was a bunch of bird paradise tail feathers. She came into church with the most devout air imaginable and knelt for a moment to silent prayer. The bald-headed man just in front of her twitched uneasily. His head moved from side to side. He lifted one hand and brought it smartly down on the top of his bald head and— the tips of my lady's bird-of-paradise feathers which had been tickling it. After that a very red-faced woman sat bolt upright in her pew, while a bald-headed man just in front turned purple, and what in any other place would have been a sack of flour through the congregation.

The Menotherm.

A simple apparatus, called the "Menotherm," has been devised for applying steady and continuous heat to any part of the surface of the body, where it is required for medical purposes. It consists of a flat rubber and connected to a small copper cylinder or heater by two rubber tubes, the whole being filled with water, and hermetically sealed. In use the cylinder is placed in a can of water over a lamp. The water in the cylinder is thus heated and caused to circulate through the pad, the temperature being regulated by the height of the lamp flame.

Artisan Well Water.

As a rule, no cases of contagious diseases are ever communicated by artisan well water, though this may be heavily charged with mineral matter.



REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

It's never her real secrets that a woman puts down in her diary.

A man is never beaten until he admits it; a woman isn't beaten even then. A woman does most of her talking about soul union before she gets married.

A woman can never understand why a man doesn't look just as well in ready-made clothes. A married man likes to have a dog around, because it always looks as if it were sorry for him.

When a man is said to be "attentive" to a young woman, it means that they aren't married yet.

A man who is truthful about everything else will tell a woman that his mustache curls naturally.

The man who says the meanest things about women often has the most chivalrous devotion for her.

Some girls can't talk to you an hour without asking you if you don't think it's so silly to be romantic.

When some women get to heaven they will pick out extra big wings so they can fly away from the men angels.

When a man takes his sister out he always acts as though he wanted everybody to know she wasn't his best girl.

Nothing aggravates a woman more than to get a present that she can't find out the price of, or else guess pretty near it.

If a woman ever had to wear suspenders for business reasons, she would be more careful to see that her husband's buttons were sewed on.

Women seem to forget that an evening gown at dinner won't make a man forget the druggery old wrapper he saw at the breakfast table.

A girl will tell you you may call her by her first name with the same tone she would use if she were giving you a set of diamond shirt buttons.

THE CHERRY SISTERS.

Three Young Ladies Who Believe They Can Sing and Act.

The three young ladies pictured here are Addie, Effie, and Jessie Cherry of Marion, Iowa. There are five Cherry sisters in all. One of the girls is now at home, taking care of the farm. The other four are on tour—elevating the stage. They went on the stage about four years ago and have remained there, without receiving very much encouragement from the public. This year they crossed the Mississippi for the first time and went to New York, where they appeared at Hammerstein's Olympia, and did songs, patriotic recitations and pathetic dialogues. One of their strong specialties is the "Ta-ra-ra" song, in which all four wear red dresses, and Miss Jessie Cherry plays the bass drum. Miss Jessie also gives a patriotic recitation, wearing a costume made entirely of American flags. In the little dialogue, "The Wanderers' Return," Addie Cherry wears a rumba, which is one of the best things in the show.

Some say that the Cherry sisters believe that they can act and sing. If so, they are alone in this belief. In New York, however, they proved a drawing card. Having tried their specialties on New York, they went to Chicago to show how different some performers can be. When the sisters first appeared



IOWA'S FAMOUS CHERRY SISTERS.

In Cedar Rapids a newspaper of that town wrote what is commonly called a "roast." The sisters were deeply hurt, and they sued the editor of the paper. When the case came to trial the judge decided that the jury would have to witness a performance in order to decide whether or not the article was libelous. It is claimed that the foreman arose and said: "Judge, there's seven of us here that saw the show, and we'd rather go to jail for contempt than sit through it again."

A Luminous Cat.

Those who now tolerate mice or rats in or about the house will be glad to know that a luminous cat, which costs very little to secure, and nothing to keep, can be devised. It should be placed in any dark corner or nook, and it will effectively scare away all such pests. This cat is struck or stumped from sheet metal or other like material, so as to represent in appearance the exact counterpart of its animated feline sister. It is painted over with phosphorus, so that it shines in the dark like a cat of flame. After being used for about a week, the piece is forever free of either mice or rats.

Heart Parties.

A "heart party" affords lots of enjoyment for the children. Put a large heart made of red tanned cloth on a sheet hung from a door. In the center of the heart sew a small circle of white. Give arrows of white cloth with a pin placed across to each guest, each arrow bearing a number, the number corresponding to a hat wherein the names and numbers of the guests are placed. The point of the arrow is to see which person, when blindfolded, can pin the arrow nearest to the central spot of the white. Prizes are given to the successful ones.

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